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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

DOW'S FLAT.

BRET HARTE'S LATEST CALIFORNIA IDYL.

(1856.)

Dow's Flat. That's its name.
And I reckon that you
Are a stranger? The same?
Well, I thought it was true—
For thar isn't a man on the river as can't spot the place at first view.

It was called after Dow—
Which the same was an ass—
And as to the how
That the thing came to pass—
Just tie up your hoss to that buckeye and sit ye down here in the grass.

You see this yer Dow
Had the worst kind of luck;
He slipped up somehow
On each thing that he struck.
Why, ef he'd a' straddled the fence rail the dern'd thing 'ed get up and buck.

He mined on the bar,
Till he couldn't pay rates;
He was grubstaked by Nash,
When he tunneled with Bates:
And right on the top of his trouble kem his wife and five kids from the States.

It was rough—mighty rough;
But the boys they stood by.
And they brought him the stuff
For a house, on the sly;
And the old woman—well, she did washing, and took on when no one was by.

But this yer luck of Dow's
Was so powerful mean
That the spring in the house
Dried up on the green:
And he sunk forty feet down for water, but narry a drop to be seen.

Then the bar petered out,
And the boys wouldn't stay;
And the child got stout,
And Dow sold his claim,
But Dow, in his well, kept a-peggin' in his usual ridikilous way.

One day—it was June—
And a very hot day,
This Dow kem at noon
To his work like for pay,
With a shovel and pick on his shoulder, and a derringer hid in his vest.

He goes to the well
And he stands on the brink,
And stops for a spell
Just to listen and think:
For the sun in his eyes jest like this, sir! you see, kinder made the cuss holler and wink.

His two ragged gals
In the gulch were at play,
And a gownd that was Sal's
Kinder flapped on a bay;
Not much for a man to be leavin', but his all—as I've heerd the folks say.

And—that's a pert hoss
That you've got—ain't it now?
What might it be worth?
Eh? Oh—Well then Dow—
Let's see—well, that forty-foot grave wasn't his, sir, that day, anyhow.

For a blow of his pick
Sorter caved in that side,
And he looked and turned sick.
Then he slowly cried,
For you see the dern cuss had struck—"Water?" Yes; beg your pardon, young man, there you lied!

It was *gold*—in the quartz,
And it ran all alike:
And during the nights
I reckon five oughts
Was struck; and as for the days,
And that house with the coopilow's his'n—which the same isn't bad for a Pike.

That's who it is: Dow's Flat;
And the thing of it is
That he kinder got that
Through his derned shiftlessness;
For 'twas nater the derned cuss was seekin', and his luck made him blind to that.

So, that's your way
To the left of yon tree;
But—look h'yer, say?
Won't you have some tea?
No? Well, then the next time you're passin'; and ask after Dow—and then's me.

—*Overland for June.*

THE LATE INVASION.

HOW IT WAS ALL DONE.

What a Pittsburgher Who Participated Thinks of the Affair—A Candid Estimate of the Leaders—Brilliant Strategy—Captain Bob Shorty and the Mackerel Brigade Outdone—An Army With Neither Leaders Nor Commissariat.

We have been handed the following letter from a gentlemen formerly well known in the Irish Republican Army, which we cheerfully lay before our readers:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I was a participant in the late invasion of Canada, and desire to make a few facts in regard to the affair, and the men connected therewith. The leaders, *alias* "Generals" (?) of the Fenian Army at Malone, as well as other places succeeded admirably in making the whole affair a failure. Their plans were immatured and executed. "Gen." O'Neil, the "hero" of Ridgeway, with "Gen." Starr, (now a railen star,) and that stupid, tall and lanky specimen of humanity, "Gen." Gleason, and their "staff," managed the matter with admirable tact and skill.

The battle of Trout River, a place situated about a mile across the border, occurred on Friday morning last at about 9 o'clock a.m. The invaders, under the command of the aforesaid luminary, Gen. Starr, numbered about two hundred, while the British forces numbered, both cavalry and infantry, about twelve hundred. They had about four pieces of artillery. Our little squad occupied an open field in front of the enemy, who were sheltered by a wood. This displayed great military strategy indeed. We were ordered to level some wooden fences that were before us, that the Canadian forces might have nothing to interrupt their view, or as the General affirmed, that we two hundred men might be enabled to "charge" them. The fight commenced by the enemy firing a few wooden breast work thrown up. We were attacked on the right and left flank with an ill-directed fire, the enemy having woods to cover them while we were in an open ground. As soon as the firing commenced, we were in order to "double quick retreat," without ever asking to return the compliment, though our rifles were loaded. One would have thought that no matter how small our force, we should have been ordered to cover the retreat of the picket we sent forward; but this would not be in keeping with the military tactics displayed so generally, or the well matured blundering which formed the programme of the leaders, who, so far as they were concerned, did all they could to render the invasion abortive. Well, I suppose they went according to their instructions. Had "General" Starr, no matter how he was pressed on by a few enthusiasts, waited a couple of days, we would have had sufficient reinforcements to whip the Cannucks in this quarter; but this was not according to the orders of the "great O'Neil," who never intended the affair to be a success. "Major" O'Leary also showed considerable ability in keeping men back from the front and starving them. His policy was to move them here and there in order to kill time, and so allow the Canadian authorities an opportunity to prepare. The forces came here in small squads day by day, so that the movement might be known to the enemy. Bravo, General! Of course some fault must be attributed to those who remained behind, for not providing with the necessary commissariaments: but no matter what would be done, the affair was so fixed by the "Generals" as to be nothing more than a mere fizzle, for the purpose of creating confusion and getting in money, only to be pocketed by the great "I am" of the F. B. O'Neil wanted to redeem his honor and defeat the Senate by making some show of a fight. He contrived to get arrested himself and avoid any further responsibility. Bravo, O'Neil!

Well, the battle of Trout river ended in a retreat, the General displaying great running capabilities. The men would have stood to the death, if they wanted to, but they were there without any commander, but I admit it was prudent to order a retreat, as otherwise they would have been all cut to pieces or taken prisoners. It was, however, wrong and criminal on the highest degree to run away from a fragment of men against an enemy so superior in numbers. The effect of this foolish piece of business was deplorable. The men were running here and there, not knowing what to do, and without provisions as well as leaders. They did not return to their camp, which was this side of the border. That was deserted, the arms and amunition left at the mercy of the enemy. Some matter was also stolen and scattered here and there. What military skill to leave a camp without a guard, when there was no danger in placing one over it! Such was in keeping with the disorder, order, or rather chaos of things. The casualties were but few on either side. We had one killed, two wounded and two captured. One has since died of his wounds, and it is said the other has been hanged. The brave, but unlearned, one officer killed by our pickets, for the main body did not fire at all, with the exception of a few random shots. For days after he continued to be a source of fun, that we had here about 2,000 at one time, but no one to lead them or procure them provisions. Many were encamped in the woods around fires, others in the streets, and many in the houses of the citizens, who deserve only the gratitude of the *Irish* people for their kindness and generosity towards us. Yesterday the farmers brought in wagons of provisions for the almost starved men. Father McMahon was here, and did much good, kept up spirit of cheer and consolation. "Gen." Gleason and other leading officers have been arrested, but not many tears are shed for their incarceration. The General was after partaking of the "creature," as an exception to being on the table in his room. He looked weak and nervous. I regret that Dr. E. Donnelly was arrested, but it is expected that he will be shortly released, as nothing can be proven against him.

I have no doubt many in Pittsburgh will laugh at the matter, aye, and rejoice at its being a failure, but these wise heads were are not to be made. Believe me, it was not a failure, it a success. We care not for the sneers of fire-side or bar-room patriots. Their business is to talk—"that, and nothing more."

JOHN GALLAGHER.

MALONE, N. Y., June 3, 1870.

THE defeat the woman's movement sustained in Parliament the other day does not by any means discourage it. It is a disappointment to one-seventh of the members voted for it, and when it is remembered that this is the first occasion that a fair vote has been taken, it is certain that there is a strong and growing feeling in favor of the measure. From present appearances only such ladies as pay directly their proportion of the taxes will be given the ballot, and even this cannot be accomplished for some time.

THE INDIANS AND THE QUAKERS.

Report of the Quaker Agency—Information That is Tangible—Suggestions That are Sensible.

At the session of the Orthodox Friends in New York, on Monday, the Executive Committee on Indian Affairs submitted the following report: The Committee say that since they entered upon the important duties confided to them by the Government, nearly a year ago, they had found the Indian tribes degraded, starved and cheated by their former agents. They had done their best to reform the abuses, and they were glad to say had won the confidence of the Indians. To insure thoroughness in the work they had given orders to their agents to live upon or near the reservations of the Indians; not to engage in any other business, and to employ their whole time in working in some way for their advancement. Any agent disobeying these orders would be required for discharge.

The following tribes, with their children and schools, were under the care of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends:

TRIBES.	Members.	Children.	Schools.	Attended by
Kickapoos	350	61	2	60
Kaws	1,300	111	2	75
Miamis	127	30	1	30
Sacs and Foxes	668	134	1	10
Delawares	1,000	234	1	40
Potawatomies	2,925	400	1	120
Osages	4,000	714	1	70
Shawnees	600	132		
Wyandottes	200	60		
Munsees and Chippewas	68	25	1	25
Iowas and kindred tribes	1,000	200		
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	4,000	800		
Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches	2,000	400		
Wichitas	3,500	700		
Total	33,427	6,701	10	370

The Kickapoos, numbering 325, were living upon allotted lands in severalty. They had a mission school and were self-sustaining, many of them having small farms. They had made as tender a beginning as could be expected. The Friends had felt that they ought not to pay out all the money to keep the Indians at peace, and had accordingly asked Congress to appropriate accordingly. And they had felt discouraged when they had learned that the request had been refused, and had indeed thought that if the money was not granted of withdrawing from their Indian country. Accordingly, the money was not granted it would be construed as an indirect way of showing that Congress had no confidence in the Friends' schools. The Friends had already, by their action, prevented Indian wars which would have cost many times their expenditions. The Friends were confident that the Indians could be subdued by peaceful means. They considered it a matter of public economy to thus deal with the Indians.

A HORRIBLE STORY.

Brigandage in Chili—The Tale of a Cave.

A horrible story of brigandage reaches us from Chili. Lagoberon, a notorious bandit captain, was so closely pursued by a body of South American troops recently that he was compelled to desert his band of brother cutthroats, who had been the terror of the whole country round, and take refuge in a cavern situated near the summit of one of the lofty mountains of the Andes chain. In this cavern he had concealed a female captive, whose husband he had robbed and slain. The soldiers made several ineffectual attempts to reach the abode of the culprit. Lagoberon, a man of gigantic stature and herculean strength, succeeded in beating them off by rolling heavy rocks down upon them whenever they approached. The officer in command of the troops resolved at first to starve the bandit out, but after a few days he grew weary of so tedious an expedient, improvised an escalade of the chieftain's stronghold, and succeeded in reaching the cave. Not content upon entering the cavern they found the poor woman in a dying condition, Lagoberon having cut off one of the breasts of his unfortunate captive and eaten it. The inhuman butcher was conveyed in his wounded condition, promptly tried and condemned to die by the garrote. He was speedily conducted to the scaffold, and while the executioner was engaged in adjusting his *toilette de mort* the convict drew a whistle which he had concealed in his pocket, and blew it with all his might; whereupon there issued from the surrounding thickets a band of mounted brigands, who, with the ferocity of wild animals, rushed upon the gendarmes and massacred them ere they could offer any resistance. They then freed their chief, and fled with him to their fastness, leaving their flight by seizing the horses of the murdered gendarmes. They also carried off several women in the throng gathered to witness the execution.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent, writing from Rome, gives the following gossip concerning the Pope: "His Highness is a man of great readiness of speech, of no small imagination, and of very strong and not easily repressed feeling. The other day, in speaking of the trials which he experienced from the opposition party, he said: Jesus Christ has chosen that my life should greatly resemble His, but he had from one Judas about Him; among me there are scores. In the same connection he spoke of the consolation which he had received from America, and from Catholics in America was always one of his warmest supporters, and those days before in favor of the proclamation of the infallibility is very able, and has produced a strong effect in this country. Aloud, where it has been widely circulated. The Pope calls him one of the great apostles of the age. Speaking of the bishops present at the 1858 the Bishop was in Paris, very ill; so ill that he did not expect to recover. He directed his friends, in case of his death, to send it (his body) to Rome, that he might receive my blessing, and I believe to obtain for his family that my blessing might return with it to his country. Ah! my children, where in Europe shall I find such an example of faith?"

With May closed the Presidential receptions at the White House, and which has kept up unusually late in the season, having been unequaled for pleasantness and popularity.

A letter writer says: The President enjoys the receptions only less than does his wife, and never fails to be present. Often he becomes quite chatty, and pays very neatly-turned compliments on occasion. Mrs. Grant is never so well pleased as when a number of persons call on her reception day, and she will, and does, without having a very pleasant voice, can make herself so agreeable in conversation as to cause a stranger to think her a friend. She thoroughly enjoys a good time, and half the pleasure seems to consist in having others to share it with her. She has made the White House perjours a delightful rendezvous for young and old. Tuesday after Tuesday the same people meet there. It is neutral ground, where neither politics or prejudices can successfully intrude.

JOHN GALLAGHER.

MALONE, N. Y., June 3, 1870.

THE London Mark Lane Express, in their review of the harvest prospects for the year, says: "America first, and then the Black Sea, will no doubt be able fully to meet our present requirements, and much will then depend on the general prospects of Europe as to the course prices will assume; but as these are still at a low range, there seems little apprehension that they can take a decidedly downward course for any period, for stocks keep reducing, while unfavorable weather would be certain to support or enhance rates considerably. Rain has generally fallen on the Continent, but it has not been genial, and the rye seems to be seriously hurt."

IS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY RESPONSIBLE?

Letter from the Hon. D. J. Morrell to a Republican who is Dissatisfied.

Mr. Samuel J. Reeves, of Philadelphia, under date April 26, addressed the Hon. Daniel J. Morrell a letter wherein he expresses the opinion that "the Republican party is placing itself in hostility to the industrial interests of the country," and declares that he will hereafter do all he can to put down the party. He says much more, but this is what it amounts to. To this letter Mr. Morrell has written the following reply:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1870.

SAMUEL J. REEVES, Esq., Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR—My time has been so fully occupied of late that such a reply as I wished to make to your letter of April 26th was impossible at an earlier date than this.

So many false prophets are to-day filling the air with predictions that the Republican party, having served its day, will now pass into a stage of decrepitude and disintegration, that I am not astonished that men of your usual sagacity should be misled. But I hope to live, and cast about for new political associates and combinations. I have myself very frequently felt discouraged to witness the delay of our friends in both Houses of Congress to pass needed measures of financial and revenue reform, but I have at no time felt that relief could be obtained by calling upon our political opponents or any part of them for aid and comfort. Democratic Senators and Representatives have manifested even less readiness and less ability than their Republican colleagues to deal with the important economic questions which the war has left as a legacy to the thinking minds of the whole country, and the press of that party has shown even less inclination to deal fairly and intelligently with these great questions. A querulous, fault-finding, obstructive spirit, similar to that which controlled its utterances during the war, characterizes the course of the Democratic party to-day. The spirit of even-tempered, unpartisan inquiry would be treated with contempt by the people and people's press. Looking back upon the vituperations of the Democratic press during the war, I am not surprised that so few of them are now disposed

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1870.

THE Chicago *Times* dissents totally from the Ohio Democratic Platform so far as it proposes to make the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment a party issue. It plainly tells the party that nothing is to be gained by fighting that measure or by continuing "public agitation on the nigger question" in any form. On this the Cincinnati *Enquirer* takes the *Times* up and expresses the belief that there is nothing in the world like "the nigger question" for an issue. "If we cannot have that," it exclaims, "what is the use of a political organization?" This little difference indicates the difficulties which beset the party at the outset.

THE passage of SCHENCK'S Short Tariff and Revenue Bill in the House by the decisive vote of 105 to 35, must be excepted as the final break down of the Free Traders and revenue reformers. While the bill is not a favorite with the Protectionists, they passed it—Democrats and ultra free traders combining against it. By this measure probably not less than sixty millions of taxes will be removed annually. While Pennsylvania's great staples are well preserved, the duties on tea, coffee, and some other articles of prime consumption are materially reduced. What will the British manufacturers say? We now look to the Senate.

IT is said that when RED CLOUD, the gentle child of nature, was shown the fifteen and twenty-inch guns at the Washington Navy Yard, he expressed some surprise. After taking their dimensions, examining the powder used and satisfying himself that the guns actually propelled 1,000-pound shots four or five miles, he is said to have expressed a desire that his tribe should be supplied with a few of these handy pieces of ordnance,—they would be accepted as evidence that the Government intended to keep faith with the Red Man. Although the request was thought to be as reasonable as that his tribe should be supplied with "rations and a wagon load of ammunition," it was not granted.

THE Philadelphia *Press* is giving good council and uttering timely warnings to Republicans in favor of political reform. Though erring in its application of the rule as regards particular persons, the general line of action it lays down is correct. Republicans will find a way to render its counsel effective in action. The principle that bad nominations must be defeated, is everywhere finding favor with the Republican masses. The war is over. Reconstruction is about finished, and the time has come when economic and domestic questions, long neglected, should receive attention. There are at the present time no sounder politics, no better morality, no greater necessity than this. Leaders may pipe, but the people will decline longer to dance.

MR. D. BLAIR, of Huntingdon, in a letter saying that while he does not seek he has not declined the nomination of State Senator, makes this forcible statement: "Politicians and office seekers may, by management, succeed in fixing up a ticket, "but I am very much mistaken in the temper of the times if the people at the polls "will ratify any such private arrangements." This is a clear expression of a sentiment which every one feels is abroad. It is in the air. It meets one at every turn. It laughs at threats of excommunication for bolting. It scorns the lash which leaders have so long used to "whip in" all who have dared to exercise private judgment and act independently of party repudiates "private arrangements." The plans laid in secret it will pay no heed, but will act as though they did not exist. Mr. BLAIR has uttered a sentiment which the "politicians" will do well to heed.

IF it is not Russia that is backing the Viceroy of Egypt in his quarrel with the Sultan, who is it? It is clear that the Khedive would never manifest so much pluck on his own account. In his extensive preparations for war the hand of Russia is scarcely disguised. Nor is it difficult to perceive what motives animate the Czar. It is the old idea and purpose that seeks realization through this quarrel. The opportunity has many features favorable to the execution of Russia's designs, not the least of them being the peculiar situation of those nations which might look with disfavor on the aspirations of the Czar without being permitted to interfere with his plans for advancing them. The preparations by both the Sultan and the Viceroy are on an extensive scale. We hear from Liverpool that the most formidable vessel of war yet put afloat has been completed for the former, and we know for a certainty that the latter has for some time been buying largely in this country of war material—sixty thousand REMINGTON rifles having been sent off in one shipment—and engaging the services of American officers. All this renders Egypt a quarter of very decided interest.

I WISH those who doubt the possibility of whites and blacks living together in amity on a footing of political equality could study for a season the state of things actually existing in these Islands. The laboring population is almost exclusively black; so are the principal soldiers and a part of the officers; while the merchants, military officers and business men generally are white. In the Imperial Parliament, the distinction of color; whites and blacks vote, serve on juries, and are eligible to office on identical conditions. Yet no antipathy or antagonism of races is developed or manifested. On the contrary, there are intercourse, cordiality and good humor are everywhere evinced; there is little community of races in social intercourse, but in all other affairs they mingle, and I doubt whether a community of ten thousand people exists where there is either hemisphere so free from feuds and class jealousies as that of Nassau.

The above is an extract from a letter of MR. GREELEY, written in Nassau, the capital and chief port of the Bahamas. It would be easy to quote many testimonies of a similar condition of society in the towns of the French West Indies. In connection with this statement we may say: the allegation sometimes made, and made much of in the way of argument, that it is true, that a French people are quite free from the prejudice against the African race so strong in most English and Americans. We doubt that it is a whit weaker in the former than it is in the latter. A few months ago, M. JULES SIMON, in a speech in the *Corps Legislatif*, referring to the French West Indies, spoke of the strength of such prejudice, and on the testimony of colonists told how since the abolition of slavery the feeling had come to be recognized as prejudice, and had ceased to interfere in the least with the fullest practical recognition of negro rights. The same happy results may be confidently expected, in the course of no long time, to be witnessed in the Southern States. The moral debasement of slavery has not penetrated more deeply into the nature of the Southern whites, or their Northern sympathizers, than into the nature of the Englishmen and Frenchmen of the West Indies.

THE world has all too often seen both the press and the pulpit degraded to the base service of oppression—the one insidiously poisoning the mind of the people against freedom's struggling heroes, and the other defiling the graves of her martyrs with vile calumnies—the other solemnly sanctioning and exhorting the decrees of injustice and crime. We have seen priests upholding the bloody guillotine, and others sprinkling the water of benediction on the Canmarket brows of the assembled tyrants of labor, and we seen genius, in camp, and court, and high places of state, betraying the solemn trust of freedom for the miserable rewards of despotic favor; but never in the true past has ever yet been lowered to the level of such as these. Poetry has never yet bent her shrine of song to the clank of chains or the infernal rejoicings of victorious despotism. Whatever else the poet has bought, strong in the faith of her immortality, she delivers to the world, age after age, the message from which the redemption God gave her at the first.

"There, that will do, I think. I was just trying my hand, in case I should be the next Arlington orator.

"G. G.," whom we suppose to be a well known poetess and brilliant magazinist, thus enthusiastically discourses in praise of the poets in a late Washington letter to the New York *Tribune*. We suspect there is more poetry than truth in the eulogy. That would be a very narrow definition of the word poet, which would deny the title to HORACE, and VIRGIL, the flatterers of AUGUSTUS, the victorious despot who trampled upon the liberties of Rome. AMIOSTO in Italy, RACINE in France, and DRYDEN in England, may all be cited against "G. G.'s" doctrine. Indeed, the protests of the poets against the despotism of their times, has been the exception, not the rule—or else we are mistaken. It was the boast of one of the tribe that "every poet is the monarch's friend," and the policy of patronizing the class was once powerfully recommended by another, on the ground that the poet is useful to the State by revealing to the imagination an ideal realm, a republic if one pleases, in which the freedom enjoyed may cause the restraints of real life to be forgotten, or borne with patience. A sagacious despot does not dread the effects of the poetical ravings about liberty which some orators delight to quote, and by the excess of which quotations "G. G.'s" good taste was evidently offended on Decoration Day. LOUIS XIV., they say, forbade LUCAN to be included in the edition of the Latin poets edited for the use of the Dauphin; but that was, perhaps, rather on account of his praises of regicide than on account of his enthusiasm for liberty. At any rate, LUCAN was the only poet refused admission to the set for any such reason,

> Then sweet Princess of the azure eyes!
> Sure not to Grecian faith appear the fate
> Blue eyed Athena, when with zealous care
> They kept her festival—maintained her skies—
> The sacred robe, with rich embroideries
> By her own fingers wrought, would but compare
> In beauty with the garments June doth wear.
> While living grass the earth rai's in light olivies,
> Roses inwreathe them, sprays of eglantine,
> The pink azalias, and white lilly bells;
> Through her soft accents floats the wood-bird's tune,
> Inviting us to hidden haunts, where vine
> And sweet-briar cluster the forest aisles—
> Thus hasting thee, we hasten, joyous June!
>
> *Cincinnati Union.*

IT is to be hoped that our manufacturers read and will remember the remark in the Hon. D. J. MORRILL'S letter, to the effect that their indifference constitutes one of the principal reasons for fearing the efforts of the enemies of Protection in Congress. The observation conveys a truth which cannot be considered as in any manner creditable to those to whom it applies. Strange as it may appear, the manufacturers of Western Pennsylvania will not say of Pittsburgh—apparently are the last interested class, not only on the question of Protection *vs.* Free Trade in particular, but in the action of Congress in general. This indifference consists in showing no proper interest either in the choice of Congressmen or the action of Congress. It is a fact that, pending the late discussion they paid little attention to the Tariff bill, and all the reports about the presence of Pennsylvania iron men in the lobbies of Congress, were purely imaginative. Were Congressmen to be chosen to-morrow it is probable that they would be equally indifferent. There are exceptions to what, according to our observation, is the rule governing the Pennsylvania manufacturers. Certain individuals might be named in marked contrast to the action or inaction of the class, as a whole, who content themselves with complaining that they are not adequately represented, without ever having done what they might to have it otherwise. It is to this fact that Mr. MORRILL doubtless referred. Instead of barely two or three representatives in Congress who have an intelligent understanding of the tariff question, and can make even a respectable appearance when questions of political economy are under discussion, we should have a delegation in Congress, embracing not less than a dozen men capable, as Mr. MORRILL is, of handling forcibly and practically the questions in which she has an interest so great that the very weakness of her representation as a whole has become the subject of derogatory remark. It is to be hoped that the truthful though not welcome remark of Mr. MORRILL may have the effect to produce something like right action. The struggle on the tariff question is yet to come, and preparations should be made in season. The enemies of Protection everywhere will put forward their best men. Our weakness is their strength—a state of things that should be cured when only it can be, in the selection of representatives in Congress.

ACCORDING to the Constitution of the State of Rhode Island, a native born citizen who pays a tax of one dollar has the right to vote, while the naturalized citizen does not enjoy the same right unless he is an owner of real estate. By this constitutional provision about ten thousand citizens of that small State are excluded from the exercise of the right of suffrage. The discrimination does not appear to be recommended by any very strong reasons, and to those who suffer by it, it no doubt wears the aspect of a gross wrong. The subject has lately been brought to the attention of the United States Senate in a petition praying for redress, the petitioners, it would seem, supposing that the injurious constitutional provision could be set aside by the application of one or other of the late amendments to the national constitution. The petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee, who, a few days ago, reported that Congress could do nothing in the matter in accordance with either the fourteenth or the fifteenth amendment. The former is concerned only with the right of citizenship, and the latter does not forbid a State to limit or withhold the right of suffrage on the ground of birth. The report of the Committee was unanimously approved by the Senate. The *Wochenblatt der New Yorker Staats Zeitung*, while contented with the action of the Senate as being in accordance with the Constitution, is indignant that the German Senator did not take occasion to lift up his voice in denunciation of the slight thus thrown upon the foreign born citizen under the warrant of the Fifteenth Amendment. With some exultation, it asks the German enthusiasts for the amendment and the bill to protect the negroe's right of suffrage, how they like this action, which reminds them that every State, at any moment, can take from them their right of suffrage on the ground of their birth, while the President, with fleet and army, must move to the rescue, if the vote of the most wretched African should be rejected. The writer then scornfully breaks into English with the words, "Put that in your pipe and smoke it!"

Really, we fancy that few Germans of sense will be in the least degree troubled on the subject. Certainly the German Senator would have made himself ridiculous if he had adopted the course which the *Wochenblatt* thinks would have been proper. As for the application made of the Fifteenth Amendment, wise people take no offense where no offense is intended, and the Senator knows well that his countrymen are in no danger of losing any of their rights through the momentary action of any of the States.

DR. GRINNEL, the celebrated medium, has interviewed the spirits of a great many of our distinguished and extinguished citizens, and publishes the result in a large volume quaintly called "The Ordeal of Life." The late Stephen A. Chase, or Quoddy, R. I., is said to have furnished to Mr. Grinnel the facts given in his book. Azesa, the wife of Mohammed, we are told by the author, has a well formed nose and pleasant countenance, and made much of in the way of argument, and made much of in the way of praise. It is quite true, that French people are quite free from the prejudice against the African race so strong in most English and Americans. We doubt that it is a whit weaker in the former than it is in the latter. A few months ago, M. JULES SIMON, in a speech in the *Corps Legislatif*, referring to the French West Indies, spoke of the strength of such prejudice, and on the testimony of colonists told how since the abolition of slavery the feeling had come to be recognized as prejudice, and had ceased to interfere in the least with the fullest practical recognition of negro rights. The same happy results may be confidently expected, in the course of no long time, to be witnessed in the Southern States. The moral debasement of slavery has not penetrated more deeply into the nature of the Southern whites, or their Northern sympathizers, than into the nature of the Englishmen and Frenchmen of the West Indies.

THE world has all too often seen both the press and the pulpit degraded to the base service of oppression—the one insidiously poisoning the mind of the people against freedom's struggling heroes, and the other defiling the graves of her martyrs with vile calumnies—the other solemnly sanctioning and exhorting the decrees of injustice and crime. We have seen priests upholding the bloody guillotine, and others sprinkling the water of benediction on the Canmarket brows of the assembled tyrants of labor, and we seen genius, in camp, and court, and high places of state, betraying the solemn trust of freedom for the miserable rewards of despotic favor; but never in the true past has ever yet been lowered to the level of such as these. Poetry has never yet bent her shrine of song to the clank of chains or the infernal rejoicings of victorious despotism. Whatever else the poet has bought, strong in the faith of her immortality, she delivers to the world, age after age, the message from which the redemption God gave her at the first.

"There, that will do, I think. I was just trying my hand, in case I should be the next Arlington orator.

"G. G.," whom we suppose to be a well known poetess and brilliant magazinist, thus enthusiastically discourses in praise of the poets in a late Washington letter to the New York *Tribune*. We suspect there is more poetry than truth in the eulogy. That would be a very narrow definition of the word poet, which would deny the title to HORACE, and VIRGIL, the flatterers of AUGUSTUS, the victorious despot who trampled upon the liberties of Rome. AMIOSTO in Italy, RACINE in France, and DRYDEN in England, may all be cited against "G. G.'s" doctrine. Indeed, the protests of the poets against the despotism of their times, has been the exception, not the rule—or else we are mistaken. It was the boast of one of the tribe that "every poet is the monarch's friend," and the policy of patronizing the class was once powerfully recommended by another, on the ground that the poet is useful to the State by revealing to the imagination an ideal realm, a republic if one pleases, in which the freedom enjoyed may cause the restraints of real life to be forgotten, or borne with patience. A sagacious despot does not dread the effects of the poetical ravings about liberty which some orators delight to quote, and by the excess of which quotations "G.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

JUNE.

Welcome, sweet Princess of the azure eyes!
Sure not to Grecian faith appear the fate
Blue eyed Athena, when with zealous care
They kept her festival—maintained her skies—
The sacred robe, with rich embroideries
By her own fingers wrought, would but compare
In beauty with the garments June doth wear.
While living grass the earth rai's in light olivies,
Roses inwreathe them, sprays of eglantine,
The pink azalias, and white lilly bells;
Through her soft accents floats the wood-bird's tune,
Inviting us to hidden haunts, where vine
And sweet-briar cluster the forest aisles—
Thus hasting thee, we hasten, joyous June!

Cincinnati Union.

A fellow in New York city named Logan declares that he, and not Mr. Tweed, defrayed the expense of transporting the New York Fenians from the border to that city. Tweed claims to have paid $5,700, while Logan's bill fell short of that sum nearly five thousand dollars.

MRS. Stowe's vindication of Lady Byron is said to have been the primary cause of Paul Harro-Harring, the Danish exile, committing suicide. He fought with Byron in Greece; was the author of several works of fiction, and some twenty-five years ago spent a winter in New York. On Reading Mrs. Stowe's work he became greatly excited and cut his throat.

The officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment have secured the services of Gen. McMahon as counsel for the Fenians. He has refused a tender of compensation.

Baxter, Kansas, is thus spoken of by a western paper: Baxter is anything but a place for saints or sinner to rest in now. The Richard Baxter who was born in 1615, and wrote the "Call to the Unconverted," who is the author of the well known lines,

> I'll never cease to preach again,
> And as a dying man to dying men,

would shed agonizing tears could he see the Kansas Baxter. There is no talk of dying here. New houses are going up everywhere—more than a hundred in all—and while the town has 2,000 visitors participating in the festivities of the day, the carpenter, the mason, and the bricklayer constantly work.

In a London shop window may be seen the heads of the seven Greek brigands, as they appeared after decapitation, arranged in a brutalizing *carte de visite*, in which the ghostly countenances, with their mutilated features, the tangled and matted hair and beards, the grinning lips, the sunken eyes, and the languid but ferocious expression of remorseless death, are depicted with awful and repulsive truth. The public taste must be indeed perverted in the extreme to tolerate such a hideous, not to say barbarous, exhibition.

A writer in the last issue of *Good Words* says: "The thieves' quarter in London is another curious and graphic description. The statement is made that in other cities and the English cities and towns the thieves live in a province of their own. There are 100,000 people and 10,000 houses in the country enlisted in the support and practice of theft. There are 24,000 known thieves at large in London, 3,000 known receivers, and 31,084 prisoners in prisons and reformatories."

Nine laborers ran into a barn during a thunder storm near Chicago, on Saturday, and within ten minutes after having taken refuge in it, five of them were struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Three boys, aged respectively sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, were drowned in New York on the other day for nearly killing another boy with clubs for refusing to join them in a thieving expedition.

Philadelphia is getting rid of relapsing fever —only six deaths last week.

The London Board of Trade is very severe on Capt. Eyre of the Megæra.

The tragedy of Hamlet will be produced at the New York Academy of Music next month for the benefit of the Dramatic Fund with the extraordinary cast: Hamlet, Edwin Booth; Laertes, Charles Fechter; Ghost, J. W. Wallack; Horatio, E. L. Davenport; Claudius, John Brougham; First Grave Digger, Joe Jefferson; King, ——Shewell; Osric, Lester Wallack; Second Actor, Barney Williams; Ophelia, Miss Charlotte Leclerq; Queen, Mrs. J. W. Wallack.

A new York letter, dated June 4th, says that "general trade during the week has been on a very moderate scale, except in a few specialities. The policy of merchants now seems to be to reduce their stocks as much as possible and to order in the smallest quantities on average sales. The spring business is substantially at an end, and although the hotel registers still exhibit the names of a good many Western and Southern merchants, these represent the usual summer pleasure travel, rather than new customers."

A singular illustration of the danger of impersonal personalities was lately afforded in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, when the *Miners' Journal* inadvertently stated that there was a man in the place who had been confined for thirty-five years. The editor was thereupon called to account by at least twenty different persons who insisted that the item was a personal attack upon him. The paper made an able, active, reliable member, always at his post, and always in accord with party sentiment. Established ones points to him as the nominee, and with his fidelity to party, none can rival.

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THE CROPS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Meadville *Republican* says: Spring crops are coming forward finely, and are in advance of any previous season in this latitude, as far as our recollection extends. Corn and oats look well. Fall wheat is looking well, but is light on the ground in most fields we have observed, but promises an average crop. Spring wheat is very good, and so of rye and barley. The grass crops will be heavy and most meadows will be turned under for corn. Fruit made an unusual, Clover is almost ready for the scythe. The potato crop will be enormous if no disaster overtakes it. A larger surface than usual is planted, and the yield will be proportionately rapid growth. All things considered, our farmers have reason to rejoice in the prospect of a bountiful harvest.

Fruit of every kind never promised greater abundance than it does this season. Peaches heavily, indeed, that in many orchards the thinning out process must be resorted to or many of the trees will break down. Apples bid fair to do the same.

The Reading *Dispatch* is informed that the grain and grass throughout the county are looking very fine. The recent rains have been of the right kind. In some localities, the wheat is lodged, and should the weather continue very wet, it will probably cause some damage, but in general the prospects for an abundant harvest are very flattering.

The Jersey Shore *Herald* says: We are informed from various parts of the county that the crops look exceedingly well. The wheat and grass fields never looked better, while the oats are growing admirably. The corn is coming up in good time and if it is only followed by a little high above the ground to admit of being worked with the harrow. The fruit trees indicate, from the present appearances, a good yield.

Of Clearfield county the *Raftman's Journal* says: The season, owing to the recent rains, is very auspicious to the growing crops. A good harvest is expected. Apples will be unusually plenty this year. Very safe appearances. Most of the trees are very full.

OHIO.

A correspondent writing from Lorain county, says: This morning I have to say that farmers' ligs are busy. The weather is favorable, and it gives them to understand that the hay crop must be light. Oats are doing poorly, while corn and potatoes are waiting for rain. It is very dry, and has been all the way through the summer. Wheat is doing as well as can be expected; there will be less straw than there was last summer, and, without it rains, the heads will be short. There will be a large quantity of old wheat now in farmers' hands through this part of the country. But you know that the crop-reports are most sensitive to all men. It is too wet, they grumble; and, take it altogether, they are a hard set to please. I have noticed for two weeks past that their faces have been getting longer and longer, now, even with the present rates there is little or no business.

The receipts of the postoffice department for the last quarter were over $5,000,000, or nearly $1,000,000 greater than during any previous quarter, and it is the opinion of the department that if the present rate of speed can be maintained during the year, and that the postoffice will be self-sustaining by the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

The Metropolitan Bishop of Canada, at Montreal, has issued a form of thanksgiving "in acknowledgment of God's mercy in the recent delivery from Fenian aggression," which has been read in all the Episcopal churches in Canada. A general day of thanksgiving is called for by a portion of the Canadian press.

The feeling of impending trouble is growing stronger and stronger in Europe. Benedetti, the Bonaparte envoy at Bismarck's Court, has had orders to return in double-quick time to his post. Very well, by gathering round him at Ems the scattered children of his diplomatic corps. Things do not work well in France, notwithstanding all the millions spent in packing a favorable vote on the Plebiscitum; and it is felt in Europe that Louis Napoleon is in the market for another war to strengthen his unpopular dynasty.

North Carolina papers report that recent wet weather has seriously damaged the crops in that State.

Nearly an acre of land at the foot of Poplar street, Memphis, took a plunge into the Mississippi last week, swamping several barges, and sending them from their moorings.

In Washington the Mayor is liable to arrest for the debts of the corporation, and several warrants have been issued for Mayor Bowen, on small unpaid bills.

An English sailor boy, not yet fourteen, shot and killed another lad, on the Isle of Wight, Tuesday, last week. The boy, being desperado had to pull the trigger several times before its pistol went off.

The rag dealers of St. Louis, feeling aggrieved by a new city ordinance, held a public meeting last week, and organized a protective association.

The vandalism of certain undergraduates at Christ Church College, Oxford, in breaking into the library and taking out and destroying choice busts and statues, has been punished by the expulsion of three. The rest have been fumigated for various terms.

Boston authorities pronounce the reputed letter of Cotton Mather, proposing to capture William Penn and sell him in the West Indies for "rumme and sugar," to be a forgery. The only question now is, who is the man who has left a mean, contemptible and stupid hoax that ever escaped being strangled at its birth."

The *Alta California* says: "The grape growers of Sonoma have resolved to pay seventy-five cents per day, without board, to such men that rise, without whose help many of the vineyards and berry fields would cease to pay expenses. From fifty to sixty Chinamen are employed in Santo Clara strawberry fields.

The Providence *Journal* thinks it is not making too high of a grade matters to state a fact not before in print, that when the sum fixed upon for the salary of the newly-elected Bishop of New Hampshire was announced, "a great white rooster flew upon the fence around the church in which the convention was sitting, and gave a lusty, vigorous crow."

C. F. Chandler the well-known chemist, in a recent analysis of the Croton and Ridgewood waters found the element, as taken from the reservoirs, uncommonly pure; but after it had passed through lead pipes traces of the metal were discoverd. To obviate this the Professor recommends the use of the tin lined or lead encased block tin pipe.

In the New York Supreme Court it has been decided that the want of a stamp does not vitiate a contract, unless it appears that fraud was intended.

A Louisville paper proposes that if Whittemore be readmitted to Congress all honest men in that body resign. The latest conundrum is, how many and who would resign?

Paris has an indebtedness of $200,000,000, and is not seriously embarrassed.

The bobby Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M. will spend July at Newport, R. I.

Nova Scotia had snow last week. Halifax is talking of reopening its rink.

The railroad bridge over the Mississippi at Keokuk, Iowa, will be finished early in October.

Kansas claims a population of half a million. If Custar continues his massacres of the red men the population will be somewhat thinned out before the census takers get around.

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THE ROMAN AND EPISCOPAL.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Rev. Mr. Stuckenberg in his reported speech before the meeting in behalf of the "Evangelical Alliance," said that the Episcopal Church had lost the energy by their going over to the Roman Church.

It is to be presumed that his Reverence has the facts and figures within reach and would be kind enough to give them through your columns, or at least his authority for the statement.

Episcopalians "always liked that story" and they would also like to hear from this statistician how many have gone, instead of coming to the Episcopal Church. Also, what have been the losses by his denomination, and gained by both the Roman and Episcopal Church from that cause. Of course as an honest man he will give the people instead thereof with the debits, otherwise it were well that Evangelization begin at home. HOC EST.

Taking Liberties with an Editor in His Absence.

[From the New York Mail.]

We are glad always to chronicle the reward of first rate talent, enterprise, pluck and tact—of the kind which is needed in building up a new paper in the metropolis, and all of which have been strikingly displayed by Mr. Joseph Howard, in his editorial conduct of the *Star*, a paper which he has almost created out of nothing. It is a lasting recognition that the trustees of this vigorous and flourishing paper should, as they did yesterday, take advantage of Mr. Howard's birthday to present him with a splendid gold watch, and to ask his permission to have his salary raised from $6,000 to $8,000 a year. We have little doubt that this modest request was complied with. Serves him right.

The Free Traders on Mr. Wells.

[From the New York Post.]

The country cannot do without such services as Mr. Wells's. It needs to know the truth; it needs a man of his ability as a statistician, of his patience, honesty, and devotion to the public service, to make a study of our too cumbrous tax system, and show how it can and ought to be improved in the interest and for the relief of the nation. We trust the Senate Committee will not be content to merely introduce at once a bill continuing the office of Special Commissioner of the Revenue, and that it will vote that the country may not wait is for darkness, and for covering up frauds and monopolies.

The annual statement of the sugar and rice crops of Louisiana for 1869-70 has made its appearance. The rice crop is stated to be the largest ever produced, and the sugar crop slightly exceeds that of last year, contrary to the estimates which had been made. The yield of sugar and molasses, however, was much smaller in proportion to the breadth of land cultivated than last year, owing to several untoward circumstances. The sugar yield for last year was 87,090 hogsheads, against 84,258 the year previous, and the rice crop for 1869 was 109,756 barrels of 200 pounds each. This exhibit argues a great deal for the free labor system.

STATE POLITICS.

CLARION COUNTY CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The Republican County Convention was held yesterday. Mr. Gilfillan was nominated by acclamation. Resolutions were passed indorsing the State and national administrations. Geo. O. Morgan, editor of the *Republican*, was elected Chairman of the County Committee. A full county ticket was nominated.

T. S. W.

Of the canvass in the Sixteenth District the Somerset *Herald* says: Our party friends in Bedford have in county convention again renominated Hon. John Cessna as a candidate for Congress. So far as our knowledge extends, Mr. Cessna is the only Republican candidate for the office in the district, and in all probability the nomination will be conceded him without opposition. He has made an able, active, reliable member, always at his post, and always in accord with party sentiment. Established ones points to him as the nominee, and with his fidelity to party, none can rival.

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STATE NEWS.

A. B. Hutchinson has sold the Bellefonte *Republican* to R. B. Barger, who will consolidate with it the *National*. Captain Barger promises to enlarge and otherwise improve the paper.

The tinderpest has appeared in Greenwich township, Berks county.

Milch cows sell at auction in Chester county at from $75 to $100.

Jefferson Yohe, of Mifflin, Columbia county, was robbed and dangerously wounded by highwaymen last week, while on his way home from market, and has since died. One of the outlaws requested permission to ride with him, which was granted, and after going a short distance drew a revolver and shot Yohe in the neck, below the ear. An accomplice then came out of the woods and rifled the wounded man's pockets and left him. Citizens of Columbia county are threatening the prompt and vigilance committees to put an end to the carnival of crime there.

The Erie *Dispatch* advocates a free public library for that city.

The General Sunday School Convention of the State begins its sessions in the First Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

The seventh annual session of the Lake Erie Dental Association began Tuesday at Temperance Hall, Titusville, continuing for two or three days. Dr. W. S. Magill, of Erie, is President of the Association, and N. L. Winard, of Titusville, Secretary.

A man named Shaeffer was struck by an express train near Warren, on Friday, and fatally injured.

Major Morris L. Chester, a colored man, formerly of Philadelphia, but who was educated in Liberia, was admitted to the English bar on the 30th of April, as barrister-at-law.

The annual commencement of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, occurs on Thursday afternoon, June 23th.

Mr. Ed. Embree, of Lancaster county, was stung in the ear by a common honey bee, recently, and died in half an hour from the effects.

The Universalists of Northwestern Pennsylvania will hold a meeting in Erie about the middle of June, to advocate the claims of the work to be accomplished during this centenary year. Rev. Asa Saxe, of Rochester, N. Y., and other able speakers of the denomination are expected to be present.

Montgomery county sells so much whisky that a new almshouse has become a necessity.

Erie county has four daily papers, eight English weeklies, two Gemarn weeklies, and two school monthlies.

On a farm of F. B. Duncombe, occupied by Charles H. Duncombe, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, Erie county, a large deposit of a peculiar kind of clay has been discovered, to which they have given the name of Mineral Soap and Polish. It is said to be about the same used for washing purposes, and possesses merits as a polisher of metals and all articles of that kind. When first taken out, the substance is of the consistency of a hard clay, but exposure to the air soon hardens it into a soap stone. It lies in veins of varying thickness.

T. J. Watkins, a colored man of Williamsport, has written a letter to the papers, advocating the nomination of Grant and Colfax for the anniversary of the emancipation and enfranchisement of the colored race. This is the anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the British islands. Mr. Watkins thinks it would be better to have one general jollification than two. Perhaps it would, if on some time than the colored people can well afford to lose.

They tried to exhaust the water in the well at the court house at Sunbury by pumping it out with steam fire engines. After removing twenty tons of water, and lowering the depth one foot only, the attempt was given up.

Adams county, in this State, already possesses vast beds of rich iron ore, and veins of excellent coal have lately been discovered. A paper from that region gives the report that a New York company has leased a farm on Opossum Creek, near Bendersville, in that county, for the purpose of testing the extent of the deposit.

A movement is on foot to establish a free reading room in Oil City, and from presentappearances in the town and vicinity, liberal subscriptions to the fund are already quite liberal.

Commencement at Allegheny College, Meadville, will take place this year on the 21i of June. The quadrennial meeting of the Alumni Association will take place on the 22d of June.

The Presbyteries of the Synod of Erie will meet in that city on Thursday, July 7th. Rev. James A. Shields will deliver the sermon on the occasion.

Jefferson county has a survivor of the Perry expedition, named Reisher, a resident of Frostburg, who received one of the medals ordered by Congress for men who participated in the battle of Lake Erie.

Work has again resumed at Stockton for the recovery of the bodies of the six persons still remaining in the breast that fell in last December.

Both the towns of Clarion and Brookville have no retail liquor dealers, and the newspapers of both places complain of a larger amount of rowdyism since the new temperance law. A merchant in Brookville, Carter and Cooper, the State Superintendent or Deputy, and the County Superintendents of the counties of Erie, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Crawford and Warren.

Two boys named Billinger and Wilkins, were drowned in Oil Creek, near Oilwood, on the 1st inst. They were fishing from an old skiff, when a heavy storm came up and capsized them. A merchant named Carter and

A colored man named Henry Johnson died in New Castle last week, at the advanced age of 107 years. He was born a slave in Virginia, and came North as a passenger on the underground railway.

York has a haunted house, where an invisible but heavily shod visitor tramps through the rooms, even when lighted and filled with people. Some of the family have invoked the aid of the clergy through the agency of a merchant tailor, and with the most elder begged of that he might be executed first in order not to see his brother die, said, "You shall not pluck this man's eyes out!" *and the eyes were plucked out.* He is the man who, on reaching a small ranch, and finding in the house a sick woman, with an infant in her arms of which she had just been

Weekly Commercial.

CUBA.

General Butler's Investigation.

Attempts to Corrupt Senators and Representatives—Three Million Dollars in Cuban Bonds Expended—Unsuccessful Attempt to Influence the President—One Hundred Thousand Dollars for the Manufacture of Public Sentiment.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—General Butler has completed his investigation of rumors that improper means were used by friends of Cuba here to influence persons in official position here in favor of the cause of the insurgents. Although General Butler refuses to allow the publication of the report of the inquisition, facts have leaked out which establish beyond doubt that there was a large and powerful lobby at work for the purpose of bribing Senators and members, and to induce the President and his Cabinet to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban Republic. It appears that as early as September last, Mr. Ruiz, the financial agent of Cuba in Washington, entered into a written contract with Mr. N. B. Taylor, an ex-army contractor, through his attorney, ex-rebel Gen. Pickett, of this city, in the sum of

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

In Cuban bonds, which was deposited with a certain foreign minister here, to obtain the recognition of belligerent rights for Cuba by the Government of the United States, the said sum to be used by Taylor in the best possible manner to accomplish this end within a specified time.

TAYLOR'S FIRST EFFORT.

As soon as the contract was signed Taylor started out west to secure the services of a person, whose name is withheld for the present, and who is supposed to have great influence at the White House, and to induce him to come to Washington and urge President Grant to recognize the Cubans as belligerents. This gentleman, however, emphatically declined to have any thing to do with the matter, although he was offered one hundred thousand dollars for his influence.

HE TRIES AGAIN.

Being unsuccessful, Taylor returned to Washington to bring other influence to bear upon the President, and soon entered into contract with a Mr. P., who was on intimate terms with ex-Senator Wade, in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to secure the influence of Mr. Wade and Senator Morton.

THE AGREEMENT

Was acknowledged before David R. Smith, a Justice of the Peace for the city of Washington. At this time ex-Senator Wade was not in the city; but he was sent for and in a few days he arrived. In the meantime Mr. P—— saw Senator Morton, and then soon after sent his friend Luther H. Wilson to talk with Morton about the matter. Mr. Taylor and Mr. P—— were in close consultation every day, and the latter reported at first that the Senators, Wade and Morton would see the President and endeavor to influence him in regard to the Cubans belligerent rights. About the end of November Mr. P—— reported that Senator Morton had drawn up an

A PROCLAMATION

Recognizing the Cubans as belligerents, which he had taken to the President for his signature, had, however, declined to do so, it being antagonistic to the policy which the administration expected to follow. It was about this time the Cubans made a move to publish a positive announcement that the President would recognize them as belligerents, which was based, no doubt, upon the supposition that he would follow the advice of Morton and Wade. Previous to these movements, however, Mr. Taylor had deemed it necessary to secure the aid of certain newspaper correspondents in creating public opinion, and so in October he had a talk with a Mr. Latham, who was mixed up in the Alaska investigation with the correspondent of the New York Sun and the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and who is also a law partner of Col. Pickett's. Mr. Taylor's statement to Mr. Taylor told Mr. Latham to promise Cuban bonds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars to various newspaper correspondents in Washington if they would write up the Cuban cause and advocate the early recognition of the Republic of Cuba. Mr. Latham told Mr. Taylor afterwards that he had promised to pay these bonds, but that it would be much better to pay the actual money to the correspondents, or if this could not be done, to obtain from Ruiz the release of some bonds, and give them directly and unconditionally to the correspondents. As soon as Congress assembled in December, Mr. Ruiz so far modified the contract with Mr. Taylor as to agree to furnish him with from thirty to forty thousand dollars in money, to be used immediately with members of Congress. Mr. Taylor then went to work to induce the members to vote for the recognition question that should be brought before the House, and to work in a general way for the Cuban Republic in all matters which might come up. He saw many member for this purpose, and among others Mr. Golladay, of Georgia; Butler, of Tennessee; Dewese, of North Carolina; Finch, of Nevada, and Wilson, of Missouri; but it is not known positively who accepted bribes and who did not, it being a conclusion, however, that much were tendered. Towards the close of December, Mr. Taylor became dissatisfied with his employer, and went to see Mr. Ruiz, and insisted that both bond and money should be given to him directly to use with Congressmen, and not kept in the hands of a third party until the recognition of Cuba was accomplished. This Mr. Ruiz promised to do but not immediately. About the end of January Mr. Taylor wrote to Mr. Ruiz, again, declining to have anything further to do with the matter, assigning as a reason that no money or bonds, as promised, had been furnished him. Before this period, however, Mr. Lemus, the Envoy from the Cuban Republic had made

ANOTHER CONTRACT

With Dr. D. W. Bliss, of this city. This contract provided that two millions of dollars of Cuban bonds should be put up with some bank or depository by Mr. Lemus, and the same should be paid over to Bliss, if Congress should pass a resolution recognizing the belligerent rights of Cuba, or any other resolution which should modify the neutrality laws of the United States so as to practically give to Cuba belligerent rights. The consideration of this agreement on the part of Dr. Bliss was that he should use all the means in his power to accomplish the above specified result. The two millions of dollars were deposited with the Safe Deposit Company of Washington, by Mr. Fessar, the Treasurer of the Cuban Junta in New York, Dr. Bliss again left him on the ground floor, in order to prevent the withdrawal of the bonds by one party without the consent of the other. Dr. Bliss then made arrangements with several well-known lobbyists to assist him in inducing Congress to pass the desired resolution, and among those employed were Luther H. Wilson, Webb J. Babcock, George H. Pendleton and Issac L. Gibbs, whom Johnson, when President, appointed governor of Idaho Territory. These persons went to work industriously among the members to secure the success of the measure in which they were greatly interested.

Senator Morton introduced in the Senate a bill modifying the neutrality laws, and urged its consideration with great force. But when it was reported back to the Senate for action, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which it had been referred, it was modified to such a degree as to be scarcely recognizable. In the House a number of resolutions to aid the Cuban cause were introduced, but votes upon them were never obtained, and the lobby found the opposition stronger than anticipated, but still do not despair or abandon their work. A large quantity of pamphlets were distributed over the country, favoring the speedy recognition of the Cubans, in which were embodied blank petitions, to be signed and sent to Congress, asking that body to give prompt legislative attention to the Cubans this important service. Thus the parties who had this matter in charge interested in the Cuban bonds, by the aid of a few purchased correspondents here, created a fictitious feeling more or less throughout the United States. The exact

AMOUNT OF BONDS DISTRIBUTED

Among the correspondents is not known, but it is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars, the correspondent of one prominent Philadelphia paper alone receiving upwards of twenty thousand dollars, and the correspondents of two other Philadelphia papers, and of one Boston paper, getting quite large sums.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Opposition to the French Minister.

PARIS, June 8.—The appointment of Prevost Parradol as successor to M. Berthenay, as Minister to Washington, receives the bitter animosity of the Imperialists, and will probably result if the revocation of the nomination.

Emperor of Germany.

BERLIN, June 8.—It is rumored that the King of Prussia contemplates the assumption of the title of the Emperor of Germany.

The Loss of the Steamer Dacia.

LONDON, June 8.—The steamer Dacia, laying cable between the Islands and Panama, was wrecked off Bermuda Islands, and of the crew and construction corps fifty-nine were drowned, and but three were saved.

Telegrams received yesterday from New York announcing the supposed loss of the steamer Dacia, with the West India cable, caused deep regret. The hope everywhere is expressed that the story is groundless.

Not a Cuban Insurgent Vessel.

The Secretary of the English Admiralty positively denies that the steamer Christian sailed with the intention of assisting the Cuban insurgents.

The English Press on Goldwin Smith's Letter.

The newspapers comment upon Goldwin Smith's letter to Disraeli, branding him as a fool, and declare that the former's denial in the book "Lothair." The *Telegraph* thinks the sketch is bitter, but is provoked at Smith's long string of insults. The *Observer* admits that the term coward is not ordinarily applicable to Disraeli, but is upon the present occasion.

The Slaughter of the Jews in Roumania.

Wolff's Continental Telegraphic Company, of Berlin, with sub-agencies in the principal cities of Europe, knows nothing of the recent disturbance in Roumania. The manager of that company declares the telegram of Adolph Cremieux to have been exaggerated, and says that all reports touching the slaughter or banishment of Roumanian Jews, are baseless.

Thanks to the Turkish Government.

PARIS, June 8.—A telegram from Bucharest received in this city asserts that the affair at Botoschany was simply a riot. The Roumanian Israelitish Committee have warmly thanked Turkish government for their prompt and energetic action in crushing the movement against them at the outset.

Without Foundation.

LONDON, June 8.—Diligent inquiry here and on the continent fail to discover any foundation for the terrible stories from Roumania published in the United States.

The Crops.

From various agricultural papers of England are gleaned the following in relation to the growing crops: Wheat looks fine everywhere and the crop is larger than the average expected. Grass is unusually thin and the hay prospects are discouraging. Oats, barley and peas look poorly. Farmers count on about half a crop of potatoes, and in other root crops the yield will be about as usual.

The Fenian Excitement Continues.

LONDON, June 8.—There is still some excitement and anxiety about Fenian operations. The *Pall Mall Gazette* anticipates a continuation of Fenian outrages, and thinks the Fenian leaders will be forced to some show of activity in order to sustain their sinking reputation.

Melancholy Accident.

Yesterday a melancholy accident occurred off Hastings. A large number of persons were out in a pleasure yacht when a squall capsized the vessel. The number of lives lost certainly exceeds twelve. The calamity has cast a gloom over Hastings, where all the unfortunates reside.

Reform Measures.

A well informed correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says the leading Ministerial reform measures will be shelved for the year The land bill, however, is safe, and probably the educational bill. The new scheme for regulating admissions into civil service is promulgated. The telegraphic service of the Kingdom is still deranged.

Sad Accident at a Concert Hall.

LONDON, June 8.—A distressing accident occurred at the Alhambra concert hall last night. While a ballet was in progress and the scene crowded with dancers, one of the large trap doors in the center of the stage gave way. A number of dancesses were violently precipitated into the space under the stage, which is unusually deep and filled with machinery and theatrical lumber. Eleven unfortunate girls were badly injured, some its feared fatally. The catastrophe caused a panic in the audience, which, however, had no serious results.

Banquet to Yachtsmen.

Ashbury, owner of the yacht Cambria, gave a banquet at Richmond to his fellow yachtsmen. Douglas, of the Sapphio, was present, but Bennett of the Dauntless, was unavoidably absent.

Mazzini Again.

FLORENCE, June 8.—It is reported the Italian Government has in its possession conclusive evidence that Mazzini is personally implicated in rebel movements on the Swiss frontier. This fact will be brought to the attention of the Swiss Government, and a demand made for his surrender or expulsion from Switzerland.

The Ecumenical Council.

PARIS, June 8.—Advices from Rome state that the Ecumenical Council is discussing the *Schema de Primatia et Infallibilitate Papæ*, or "Schema concerning the infallibility of the Pope." *L'Opinione Nationale* speculates on the prospects of the minority in the Council, and asks if such men as Bishops Dupanloup and Strossmayer, and the Archbishops of Paris and Reims are to allow the supremacy of the Jesuits and be struck dumb in their presence.

Gen. Froissard,

Governor of the Prince Imperial, has taken command of the camp of Chalons.

The World's Chess Congress

Will assemble at Baden in the third week of July. Ample preparations have been made for the pleasure and comfort of those who attend. A brilliant programme is offered, and valuable prizes will be distributed.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Three Persons Killed and Several Wounded.

RUTLAND, VT., June 8.—The night train from Boston ran into a culvert last night two miles east of Summit Station. An engine and a car were sent from the latter place to render assistance, and after taking aboard the passengers and train men, started for Rutland. About a mile north of Summit the rear train ran into the other culvert, the passenger car going down with the engine. The following is the list of the killed and wounded:

Killed—Thomas R. Abbott, of Lowell, Mass.; Reuben S. Hardy, Rutland; M. M. Crooker, Rutland. Wounded—E. M. Foss, Rutland; George Kinney, Rutland; A. K. Fields, Greenfield, Mass.; Douglas Flint, Rockville, Ct.; Emerson, Boston; W. H. Hoyt and Nathan Rice, Canaan; Bridge, N. Y.; J. Howard Lyall, Lowell; J. W. McFarland, Salem, N. Y., and E. F. Hatch, Rutland, all of whom had the left arm broken. Wood, of Stoddard, N. H.; W. J. Peirce, of Boston, Mass., legs broken. C. L. Caton, of Bristol, Vt., face and head badly cut. A few other officers received slight injuries. Governor Page and Col. Merrill, with numerous surgeons, have been at the scene of the disaster to-day rendering assistance.

THE IRON TRADE.

Statistics of the Sales of Iron Ore and Pig Iron in Cleveland During the Year 1869.

From the annual report of the Cleveland Board of Trade we learn that the sales of iron ore of all kinds, in 1869, by the Ore Consignees and Sales Agencies at Cleveland, were 578,297 gross tons, as follows:

Lake Superior Ore	498,446
Lake Champlain Ore	29,110
Rossie Ore	3,529
Canada Ore	6,261
Clifton Ore	1,240
Wayne County Ore	200
	536,276

Of the 498,446 tons Lake Superior ore, for which all the contracts and settlements were made at Cleveland, the deliveries were made at the following named ports:

At Cleveland	338,673
At Erie	102,904
At Buffalo	21,699
At Toledo	12,151
At Charlotte, N. Y	9,783
At Detroit and other ports	13,171
	498,446

The total receipts at Cleveland, in 1869, of all kinds of iron ores, as taken from the Custom House records, were 361,377 gross tons.

There are fifteen blast furnaces supplied with ore through this port; and twenty-two furnaces have more or less ownership interest here.

Of pig iron, the aggregate amount of sales secured, as ascertained, by the same parties which is sold here directly by furnace owners and managers from the interior, but the sales by resident dealers are reported as follows:

	Gross Tons.
Charcoal Pig Iron	12,004
Bituminous Coal, do	50,674
Anthracite Coal, do	1,402
	64,240

The quantity of pig iron actually used in the city and its immediate vicinity (within six hours' railroad run from the city) is somewhat inquiry, and is ascertained to be 57,990 gross tons, of a value of over $2,000,000, used by the rolling mills, forges and stove and hollow ware foundries in 1869.

NEW YORK.

June 4.—The market for Scotch pig remains quiet, but as there is only a moderate stock, and the receipts continue light, prices are firm at the advance previously noted; the sales are 350 tons Glengarnock, part at $35, ex-ship; 100 do, Eglinton, $34 50, from store; and 100 do Garteherrie, on private terms. In forge iron there is little difficult to place parcels at previously noted prices, and holders are firm in their views; we notice sales of 300 tons No 1 at $31, time, and 150 do No 1 Crane, on terms not made public. There has been a fair inquiry for iron for new rails, and we notice sales of 500 tons No 2 Forge, on private terms, and 1,000 do Anthracite at $71@72 currency. Bar from store is firm, the price obtained having been at the advance on actual cost.

Import, from Jan. 1st to May 31st, 1870.

	Bar.	Pig.	Sheet.
From foreign ports, tons	5,940	tons...11,624	bdls.39,351
Coastwise,	137	82	
	6,077	11,706	39,351
Total—tons	5,940	tons...11,624	bdls.39,351
Same time 1869	23,093	7,703	163,291

IRONTON.

IRONTON, June 2.—No change since last report. Ohio and Centre furnaces went into blast last Monday. The Ironton rolling mills are again stopped. Captain Sam. Hempstead's Hanging Rock stove foundry is progressing, and will cast about the 4th of July.

CINCINNATI.

June 7.—There is still an inactive market for pig, but prices were unchanged. The manufactured is very dull, but not quotably lower. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON PER TON.

No. 1 foundry	$38@40 | No. 1 mill
No. 2 foundry	37 |

COLD BLAST PIG IRON PER TON.

Missouri	$45@48 | Hot-blast

STONE COAL PIG IRON PER TON.

Foundry	$33@38 | Mill

BLOOMS PER TON.

Tennessee	$95@100 | Missouri

SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.

Cast	$1 25@1 50 | Wrought

BAR IRON PER LB.

Common	3@3½ | Refined

SHOES PER KEG.

Horse shoes	$5 50@5 75 | Mule shoes

LOUISVILLE.

June 7.—The market during the week has undergone no quotable change, and a fair trade for the season is reported. We quote:

Bar, lb, S C	6@7½	Cast, per lb	20@25
Bar, lb, C C	6@7½	Amer'n blister	11@12
Hoop, coopers	6@7½	Steel	12@14
Hoop, band	6@7½	Spring	10@12
Shovel	6@7	Sheet, No 24	7½@8
Boiler	6@7	Sil. plow slabs	10@5
Nail rod	6@9	Chilled plow wgs	6@7
Castings	4@5	Steel do	11@12
Pulleys	6@7	Iron plow slabs	6@6

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 8, 1870.

There was little change noticeable in the local money market to-day. In some quarters a rather more active demand for money was experienced. We hear no complaints of any scarcity in the loan market, but there is a scarcity of acceptable paper, and many parties who have large amounts of idle money, are seeking first class city mortgages. These latter class of investments are quite scarce, and whenever they are offered, there is little disposition to pay over eight per cent. for money loaned on such prime securities. Money lenders would not have such a hard hunt after good mortgages were they to be more moderate in their charges for the use of money. Think of wanting ten per cent. on money loaned on first class city mortgages!

—The local stock market has experienced some slight activity. Allegheny Valley 7-30's are selling at 87½@88, and show an advancing tendency. Bank stocks are in demand at full rates and prices. The possibility of the adoption of some funding measure that will enable Mr. Boutwell to place on the market a low rate of interest bond has induced many holders of the old 5-20 bonds to unload, and they naturally turn their attention to our prime local dividend stocks which will pay a more liberal rate of interest. Exchange on National Bank sold at par@¼ discount. Second National, Mechanics' Savings Bank at 52½; Monongahela Navigation Company shows an advance of 2 per cent, selling at 51½, and M. and M. Insurance Company stock is up to 29½. In oil stocks, the market is quite dull on account of the low price of oil. The yield of the Columbia property is quite large, and its prospects are good. Other lower priced stocks in this class are not changing hands sufficiently to establish quotations.

—The changes in Government quotations were very light to-day.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds '82	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds '64	111¾	111¾	111
U. S. Bonds '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '67	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '68	111¾	111¾	111¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾	108¾
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	209½	209¾	¼	
Erie	23¾	23¾	¼	
Reading	108½	108¾	¼	
Mich. Central	125	124		¼
Mich. Southern	95¾	95¾		
Illinois Central	140	139¾		¼
Cleve. and Pittsburg	99¾	100	¼	
Chicago and North W.	85¾	85¾		
Do. preferred	91¾	91¾		
Rock Island	123¾	123¾		
St. Paul	65¾	66	¼	
Do. preferred	81¾	81¾		
Toledo and Wabash	39¾	40	¼	
Do. preferred	74¼	74¼		
Fort Wayne	96	96		
Chicago and Alton	117¾	117¾		
Ohio and Miss.	31	31		
Western U. Tel	31¾	32	¼	
Pacific Mail	44	44		
Adams Express	63¾	63¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co	15¾	15¾		
American M. U. Ex	44	44¾	¼	
U. S. Express	49¾	49¾		
Gold	113¾	113¾		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission, for cash or on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Silver bought and purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 8, 1870.

BUSINESS—We have nothing new or particularly interesting to furnish this morning. The demand for most of the leading articles was with sales to a fair extent. Produce, however, are somewhat unsettled. The weather was decidedly warm. The Chicagoans and New Yorkers are endeavoring to excite the flour and grain market for speculative purposes. How far they will succeed depends upon circumstances. The flour and grain stock of the week will no doubt be found somewhat affected by the heat. Somebody might get hurt before long. Groceries—The market was moderately active. We can report a good trade demand. Sugars are held firmly, and in fact, prices are tending upward. The stock in this market is not large. The prices here are fully as low as in the East. Country merchants are beginning to perceive that fact if we may judge by the amount of purchases. The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks; they will be found useful for reference:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	6,217	5,994
Apples, bbls	138	82
Cheese, lbs	600	800
Corn, sacks	5,599	2,440
Wheat, sacks	7,941	6,255
Oats, sacks	7,921	7,184
Rye, sacks	6,929	1,769
Oats, sacks	2,000	2,000
Butter, pkgs	232	132

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The season is about over; the receipts since our last reached 20 barrels, a rather limited amount to operate with; we quote new at $3 50@4 per bbl, as to quality and condition; the new crop is anxiously waited for.

ASHES—The market was not an active one; the sales were confined to small lots to meet the present wants of the market. Pearls are common, 6c; refined, 4¾c. Potash 7¼@7½c. Pearls 8@8½c.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand; small sales are made to a retail way at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bushel, the latter for small white.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is improving. The current rates were: Apples 5½@6½c; peaches, quarters, 6@7c; halves 8@9c; pared 10@18c.

BLACKBERRIES—12@15c; pitted cherries 20@25c.

CHEESE—The receipts were 125 boxes. The market was quiet; prices have undergone no change. Sales Goshen Ohio at 15c; New York 12c; factory Ohio 14c; Hamburg 12c.

CANNON OIL—The market was dull; very little doing. Sales new made in a jobbing way at 27@28c, gallon.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive 11c; No. 1 rosin 9½c.

SAPOLIO—Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 00.

STRAW—The market is without change; we are reported sales at $15 ₱ ton.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales 50 bbls, 4 at 5½c ₱ lb; No. 3 5½c; No. 1 6c; oatmeal A and B, 5 barrel 200 lbs $4 25@4 50; No. 1 do $4 75@5.

EGGS—The falling off in receipts has increased the confidence of holders who advanced prices; sales were reported at 12½@13 ₱ doz.

CORN MEAL—Nothing doing worthy of notice; sales were reported at 85c ₱ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and prices unchanged, with sales at 13c@6c ₱ lb.

FISH—The market is nearly with a fair demand for season sales. No 1 mackerel $23@25 ₱ barrel; No. 2 large $19@20; No. 2 medium $17@18; No. 3 medium $13; in half bbls 50c additional. In kits—No. 1 $3 75@4; No. 2 $3; No. 3 $2. Lake herring $4 10; white fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $8 50. Codfish 5c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, 1-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $8 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

POULTRY—The receipts have been very small. Prices have been well maintained. Live chickens sold at 50@55c ₱ pair by the coop. Retail prices $1 00@1 10 per pair.

RYE FLOUR—Market quiet with sales in a regular way at $5 50@5 75 ₱ barrel.

PEA NUTS—Marketdull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales of Tennessee at 8c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The market is well supplied; sales were made at a variety of prices; choice fresh roll sold at 16@20c as per quality; strictly prime are not wanted at any price.

FLAXSEED—The market was firm with a good demand at a slight advance. The receipts since our last were 800 bbls. The mills and large houses continue to consider 1 90 as the top rate for western brands were: Choice $5 20@5 25 ₱ bbl; fair to good $5 10@5 15; medium $5 mill prices are: Extra choice $6 80; good extra $6 10; good to medium $6 @6 80; medium $5 20@5 50; and 25c less in sacks.

LIME—We have no changes to note in regard to this article; the quotations are: Best Cleveland white $2 25 and common Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

BEESWAX—The market was quiet, with sales to a fair extent at 28@30c ₱ lb.

WOOL—Unchanged and quiet. Sales of undressed at $167 ₱ ton.

SEEDS—The season for activity is over. Timothy or clover not wanted. Flaxseed nominal at $2 20 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—The stock in the market is a small one; we can report sales of prime sweet at $9 00@10 00 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet, with sales to a fair extent at 38@40c ₱ lb.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; buyers were not very anxious. We can report the sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

LARD OIL—The market was without animation; sales No. 1 extra at $1 25@1 28 and No. 2 at 80@85c.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ doz $2 30@3 00; 3-hoop ₱ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ₱ doz $11 00; 2-hoop ₱ doz $9 00; No. 2 2-hoop $8 00; nine wash boards ₱ doz $2 75.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; sales of Louisville Hyraulic $3 00@5 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The market was a shade firmer. The sales, however, were small, buyers evidently were not desirous to invest. The receipts were as follows: Oats, 1,015 sacks; rye, 175 sacks; barley, 150 sacks; wheat, 1,260 sacks; corn, 8 sacks. The sales were as follows: Oats, 500 bushels; wheat—The mills quote red winter $1 14@1 18; white $1 25@1 27 ₱ bushel. Oats are steady but prices have undergone no change. Sales were reported on wharf and from depot at 50c. Sales from store were made at the usual advance. Corn—The demand was light, and sales were made of a similar description. Ear may be quoted at 50c and shelled at 55c ₱ bushel. Barley dull, no sales being reported for some days but still sustained by reason of the wrongful and negligent acts of the agents of the defendants. On Monday last the trial terminated in a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $6,000.

Sheep.

The run of sheep since Monday was also heavy and sales dragged slowly. The quality of the sheep on sale as compared with that of last week was very poor, and the market was a very dull one. Common sheep were difficult of sale at anything like a fair price.

PRICES.

The following are the averaged prices since Monday: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 50@6; Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 25; Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 25@4 50; Mean to Common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50@3 75; Foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1@1 50.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G.	Vocter & B.	15	19 60	$ 5 50
Holmes, L & G.	Vocter & B.	18	19 60	5 50
Holmes, L & G.	C. Briggs	18	20 00	5 50
Holmes, L & G.	Vocter & B.	18	19 60	5 50
Holmes, L & G.	Vocter & B.	69	97 100	7 75
Holmes, L & G.	Vocter & B.	69	97 100	7 75
Holmes, L & G.	Ault & K.	2	2 320	5 50
Holmes, L & G.	Ault & K.	2	2 320	5 50
Holmes, L & G.	Jones & Co.	24	19 180	5 75
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	40	34 000	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	McArdle	4	3 340	7 50
Sleyster & Pitts.	Same	106	19 080	5 75
Hedges & T.	J. R Myer	18	19 080	5 90
Hedges & T.	Edwards & Co.	18	19 080	5 90
Hedges & T.	T Lamb	16	19 720	5 90
Hedges & T.	Ludwig & Co.	18	19 080	5 90
Hedges & T.	Fuller & M	40	38 000	5 90
Hedges & T.	Same	16	15 840	5 90
Hazlewood & B.	C. Briggs	15	16 350	7 62½

Sheep.

The supply of sheep this week was heavier than the previous week, and prices declined a fraction. Good sheep always sell readily, but in the state of this market this week they appeared to be dull and hard to be sold for most any price. The following is the number weighed and sold during the week, as furnished by the obliging Weighmaster:

WEIGHMASTER'S REPORT.

Monday	20,80
Tuesday	9,057
Wednesday	6,060
Thursday	2,477
Friday	1,772
Saturday	1,120
Total number of sheep	22,506

WM. H. CONNOR, Weighmaster.

PRICES.

The following are the average rates ruling during the week: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 75@6; good to prime, 85 to 90, $5 25@5 50; fair to good, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 75@5; Common to common, 70 to 75, $4 75@4 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1@1 50.

The following are the sales, viz:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G.	Pidcock & Co.	20	19 120	$5 00
Holmes, L & G.	Pidcock & Co.	18	19 080	5 00
Holmes, L & G.	Pidcock & Co.	18	19 080	5 00
Holmes, L & G.	Hill & Pearce	20	18 800	5 00
Holmes, L & G.	Hill & Pearce	20	18 800	5 00
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	35	30 100	5 00
Holmes, L & G.	Ault & M.	24	24 480	5 00
Holmes, L & G.	Becker	18	19 080	5 00
Holmes, L & G.	Becker	120	19 080	5 00
Holmes, L & G.	J. Pearce	18	19 080	5 00
Holmes, L & G.	J. Pearce	18	19 080	5 00
Holmes, L & G.	J. Pearce	187	14 960	5 00
Holmes, L & G.	Landis	229	17 180	5 00
Holmes, L & G.	Landis	229	17 180	5 00
Holmes, L & G.	Becker	120	19 080	5 00
Holmes, L & G.	Pidcock & Co.	117	24 550	5 00
Hedges & T.	Pidcock & Co.	20	19 120	5 00
Hedges & T.	J. O Lloyd	90	7 200	5 00
Hedges & T.	Davis & Davis	240	19 200	5 00
Hedges & T.	Ramsay & P.	267	19 100	5 00
Hedges & T.	Ramsay & P.	267	19 100	5 00
Hedges & T.	Ramsey & P.	246	17 220	5 00
Hedges & T.	Ramsey & P.	246	17 220	5 00
Hedges & T.	W. Hines	101	8 080	5 00
Hedges & T.	J. Smith	28	2 240	5 00
Hedges & T.	Taylor Bros.	240	19 200	5 00
Hedges & T.	Taylor P. Karper	101	19 650	5 00
Hedges & Taylor.	P. Karper	122	19 670	5 00
Hedges & T.	Pidcock & Co.	240	19 200	5 00
Smith &	S Hazlett	18	19 080	5 00
Smith &	S Hazlett	18	19 080	5 00
Smith &	J. Lloyd	143	11 370	5 00
Smith &	Pidcock & Co.	20	19 120	5 00
Hazlewood & B.	E. H Davis	222	18 360	5 00
Hazlewood & B.	E. H Davis	222	18 360	5 00
Hazlewood & B.	W. Hill	180	8 200	5 00
Hazlewood & B.	Same	18	1 440	5 00
Hazlewood & B.	Ault & Myers	107	8 560	5 00
Hazlewood & B.	Ault & Myers	107	8 560	5 00
Hazlewood & B.	Pidcock & E.	332	27 560	5 00
Hazlewood & B.	Pidcock & E.	332	27 560	5 00
Hazlewood & B.	Pancoast	218	17 770	5 00
Hazlewood & B.	Pancoast	218	17 770	5 00
Hazlewood & B.	E. H Davis	204	18 830	5 00
Hazlewood & B.	E. H Davis	204	18 830	5 00
Orr & Williams.	Ely Davis	98	22 436	5 00
Orr & Williams.	W Newport	115	22 436	5 00
Hedges & Taylor.	A Watson	32	4,870	5 00
Hedges & Taylor.	A Watson	32	4,870	5 00
Hedges & Taylor.	Vetters & B.	8	1 473	5 00
Hedges & Taylor.	Gilchrist & Co.	53	12 910	5 00
Hedges & Taylor.	Gilchrist & Co.	53	12 910	5 00
Hedges & Taylor.	Gilchrist & Co.	75	17 970	5 00
Hedges & Taylor.	J. Rodh	80	6,000	5 00

Hogs.

The supply continued fair this week up to Friday, when they ceased to arrive. The supply was, however, equal to the demand, and the market ruled steady. The prices were a little irregular. The run on Saturday was light, and although prices have undergone no material change, the stock on the market sold readily. Following is the number weighed during the week:

Monday	1,310
Tuesday	590
Wednesday	991
Thursday	778
Friday	501
Saturday	417
Total No. hogs	4,581

JOHN G. IRHOFF, Weighmaster.

PRICES.

The following are the ruling prices during the week: Extra Philadelphia, $9 75@9 80; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $9 50@9 75; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, $8 75@9 00; rough to common, 150 to 200, $8 25@8 75; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, $8@8 25.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G.	Rogers & Co.	31	39 680	$ 9 50
Holmes, L & G.	Vocter & B.	18	19 620	9 50
Holmes, L & G.	Vocter & B.	18	19 620	9 50
Holmes, L & G.	Vocter & B.	18	19 620	9 50
Holmes, L & G.	Vocter & B.	18	19 620	9 50
Holmes, L & G.	V

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
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THE PRESBYTERIANS AND THE INDIANS.

In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in session in Philadelphia, one day last week, the Rev. Dr. IRVING, speaking in the name of his church, expressed his happiness that *"it only* has done a great work among the Indians." Dr. IRVING, we are sure, is far from entertaining the shocking sentiment conveyed by his words. He intended merely to affirm, what is strictly true, that of all Protestant denominations the Presbyterian has labored most faithfully, persistently, and with the best results for the evangelization and civilization of the North American Indians. The proposition will not be disputed by well-informed persons, and the fact, along with the admitted energy and wide spreading influence of the Presbyterian Church, gives interest to the debate on the subject of the Indians, which took place a few days ago, in its General Assembly. In this discussion or interchange of views not only distinguished clergymen participated, but laymen also, eminent in civil affairs and especially familiar by actual experience with the Indian question. We now mention the conference, not for the purpose of advocating or impugning, but merely of reporting some of the opinions expressed on the occasion. The debate was founded on the following resolution:

Resolved, 4. That the Assembly views with deep concern the unevangelized condition of the aboriginal population of our land, and deprecates the increasing tendency among many of our citizens to treat them as a race to be exterminated, rather than as the proper objects of Christian effort, to be thereby civilized and gathered into the folds of Christ, and the Assembly hereby authorizes the Board of Missions to put forth its utmost efforts to accomplish this humane and benignant purpose.

Dr. HOWARD CROSBY stated that "the General in command of the armies of the United States has committed himself in writing to a principle or policy of extermination, of the 'extermination of men, women and children.'" This statement, we confess, seems to us hardly just to General SHERMAN, however fairly it defines the position of some of his subordinates. Having referred to General GRANT's well known hostility to this policy, Dr. CROSBY described it as—

"The policy of squatters, who don't go into the country themselves, but live in Wall street, New York, and filch their lands in the West, and by their immense capital are urging the extermination of the Indians that their lands may be seized by the whites."

The Hon. W. E. DODGE was the next speaker. He gave some account of his labors as one of the Commissioners appointed by the President to visit the various Indian tribes; he strongly confirmed Dr. CROSBY's notion of the character of the opposition against which the pacific policy has to contend, and in the recollection of frequent personal conversations with General GRANT, testified to his interest in its success.

The Rev. EDWARD COOPER had been much among the Indians,—had been the teacher of Mr. Commissioner PARKER and his sisters, and is fully convinced of the possibility of Christianizing the Indians.

The Rev. SHELDON JACKSON, familiar with the new countries of the West, said that—

"The people on the frontier feel and admit to the very foremost that the Indian has been wronged, but feel too that the govern ment is wronging the whites as well as the Indians; that there is wrong on both sides, and that between the government and the Indians they are ground down. Mr. J. says on this that the Quaker policy, so much lauded, is crushing out Presbyterianism and Christianity too, in some of those vast sections of the land."

By this he seemed to mean that the appointment of the Quakers was regarded as a stigma upon the Christian character of all non-Quakers in those regions.

Col. SNOWDEN, the author of *"The Cornplanter Memorial; an Historical Sketch of Gy-Ant-Chia, the Cornplanter, aid of the Six Nations of Indians,"* gave some report of his researches in Indian history. He stated that some years ago when he studied the subject he found that more than six thousand of those six nations were still remaining in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, respectable men, many of them engaged in agriculture, having their own schools and churches, and having even cultivated music to a great extent. He said that these six nations had a representative government like that of the United States long before this continent was discovered. For two hundred years they had a confederacy, and separate council fires for the tribe, and one general council fire for the whole of them united together, at Onondagua, where representatives went up each year to legislate for the whole. Colonel CLEVELAND, who witnessed the massacres in Minnesota in 1862, evidently did not think so favorably of the Indians as some of the other speakers thought, and Dr. G. C. HECKMAN said:

"We have been talking about the poor Indian—and by the way I have seen a good deal of these Indians—and among them all I have yet to meet the noble savage. They are wild and reckless and dirty, and as a savage a race of men as live on the face of the earth; and yet I would plead for the government and people, and place them under the best Christian influences we can."

Dr. MCCOSH referred to "that feeling which is abroad in the scientific world, and which is propagated by a large portion of the public press, that the inferior races ought to be exterminated, and give way to the superior." The celebrated Doctor then defined his position towards this Darwinian doctrine, by saying: "That is not the law *save as regards animals; it is not the law with regard to man, as established by our Divine Redeemer. His law is that weakness should conquer strength. It is the special function of the Church to carry out this law.*"

The resolution was unanimously adopted by the Assembly.

THE DUKE DE SALDANHA.

Portugal is clearly not open to the reproach of despising old age. The Duke of SALDANHA, the hero of the recent movement in that country, by which the ministry was changed, is nearly ninety years old, and the spirit with which he applies his wisdom to the events of his time, would have commanded the admiration of CATO himself. So long ago as in 1808, SALDANHA was a vigorous politician, and in the disturbances of that time, he took the side of the French against the patriots of his country and their English allies. The latter victorious carried him as a prisoner to England, where he remained until the restoration of peace. Then returning to Portugal, he soon became a member of the Cabinet, as Minister of Foreign Affairs. In the civil war which soon commenced, he acquired great distinction among the supporters of MARIA DA GLORIA, and, though never believed to have much military genius, he got the chief credit for the achievements by which DOM MIGUEL was induced to renounce his pretensions to the throne. Presently SALDANHA himself conspired against the Queen whom he had done so much to establish on her throne. Failing in his enterprise, he was banished for nine years, but returning secretly to Portugal, by a successful military revolution, he secured for himself the control of the Government. In 1849, set aside by CABRAL, he came back to Lisbon two years afterwards, through an insurrection organized by himself. He was then ambassador in Rome for some years, and afterwards in Paris. While in the latter city he is said to have maintained friendly relations with the discontented elements in Lisbon and Oporto. At length, without asking for or receiving permission to leave his post, he made his appearance in Portugal and at once became the center of intrigues directed against the ministry of LOULE. This step was taken a few months ago. The LOULE ministry was not the representative of decided political opinions, but had been formed by a fusion of the various parties of the country. It had excited disgust by its unauthorized interference with elections, but a much more determined and dangerous disgust by reducing the salaries of many officers and civil servants in accommodation to the feeble condition of the public finances. Making himself the organ of the general discontent SALDANHA attempted a demonstration for the overthrow of the ministry. By extraordinary vigilance and the co-operation of the army and navy this attempt was defeated. SALDANHA was ordered to resume his place at Paris. Instead of obeying, he resigned his post, and then published a statement in vindication of his late proceedings. In this statement the remarkable declaration was made that his acts had been approved by the King, and that, even in the Cabinet, the opinion prevailed that its President, LOULE, was not qualified to conduct the affairs of the nation. Both these allegations were strongly denied, but very extensively received as true. The public discontent became ever greater, and SALDANHA contrived to be always conspicuous as a veteran patriot who sympathized in the grievances of low salaries, violated elections and common misrule. The final result was the little revolution which took place last week, and which has made the wily, scheming old Duke Prime Minister. The explanation we have given does not satisfy all. Indeed many think that a plan of Iberian Union, or of uniting Spain and Portugal under one crown, has been at the foundation of the movement.

PRISCIAN MURDERED.

When paying our respects to the Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral in our paper of Saturday, while giving the trite Horatian saying as the Father had "clumsily" quoted it, we ought to have also given the line in its correct form. According to Father HICKEY—

Montes parturiant et nascetur ridiculus mus.

According to the poet—

Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.

The former is not a hexameter line, and the transposition of two words and the addition of a third prove the Rector as ignorant of Latin versification as his reference to HORACE as the "Mantuan Bard" proves him ignorant of the history of Latin literature. "Clumsily" was too mild a term for the occasion.

The subject is not important, and we should not have mentioned it again but for the purpose of referring in connection with it to the awful slaughter of Latin grammarians, of which Rome, since the opening of the Council, has been the scene. How CICERO or LAELIUS would have shuddered at the very terms of the proposition now and for some time under discussion; *quis papa est infallibilis!* How the mere names of the disputants "would have made QUINTILIAN stare and gasp!" But alas! the new terms and barbarous names are not the sounds that would have been most offensive to educated Roman ears. Nor would the chief scandal consist in the variety of pronunciation of the different nationalities represented. But think of the wrong concords, the misuse of words, the unceasing stream of false syntax in general, and the perpetual violations of the settled laws of the sonorous language of Rome. Let no person suppose that the rules of grammar are respected in the Council, because there is no powerful political potentate present who, like the Emperor SIGISMUND at the Council of CONSTANCE could assert his superiority to all such rules and who is known in history as SIGISMUND supragrammaticam. There can be no doubt that a large proportion of the members are nearly as independent of Latin Grammar as the celebrated Emperor, and for an equally sufficient reason, though by a less satisfactory right. Few popular notions are more utterly groundless than the common impression that the Catholic priesthood generally have a ready practical acquaintance with the sacred language of their church. The colloquial knowledge of it possessed by so many of them is usually very meagre and very incorrect, and as a medium for the communication of thought or knowledge, less effective than the ordinary bumpkin's command of his mother tongue. With respect to the discussions of the Council, it is known as a matter of fact that most of the prolonged debating has been carried on by the comparatively few bishops whose tastes or whose circumstances have led them to cultivate the peculiarly barbarous Latinity of the Church. At the time of the Reformation, sacerdotal Latin moved the derision of scholars, and there is no reason to believe that it has since improved. Four or five bishops in the present Council are said to be able to express themselves with force and clearness, among whom STROSSMAYER shines prominent, and is not only fluent but eloquent. However, not less now than in the Council of Trent, the dead language used is a serious barrier in the way of a satisfactory discussion of the questions to be decided. Probably four-fifths of the members, from mere want of familiarity with the language, imperfectly comprehend the harangues of the leading disputants. Upon the great multitude of ecclesiastics in the Council not more familiar with the speech of Rome than our Rector of St. Paul's has shown himself to be, of course the subtleties and the eloquence of a DUPANLOUP, a STROSSMAYER or a KENRICK, are quite thrown away.

At the conclusion of the war few Presbyterians of the North doubted that a reunion between the Southern and Northern branches of the church would be speedily accomplished. Perhaps no religious denomination of the country in its highest representative body had gone so far as the General Assembly of that Church to shield its Southern members from the condemnation of the world for their connection with slavery. Indeed, it went as far as was possible for that purpose without making itself responsible for the maintenance of the peculiar institution. When the war broke out, this Northern tolerance, or even kindness, was all forgotten, and the Presbyterian Church of the South, under the inspiration of its brilliant lights, THORNWELL and PALMER, in its public acts seemed quite to scorn the ties of ecclesiastical affinity, or to consider them only as a reason for harsher denunciation and more contemptuous treatment than it dealt out to the other religious bodies of the North. Intimations of its willingness for reunion had more than once been given by the Northern Church, and the Assembly now in session in Philadelphia, a few days ago, took a formal step for its attainment. The manner in which this approach has been received by the Assembly of the Southern Church, is really a remarkable revelation of their state of mind. Nothing could have been more conciliatory and courteous than the advance. From the response to the proposal we learn that, from the beginning and through all the troubles of the last ten years, the Southern Church has never deviated a hair's breadth from the line of sound orthodoxy and the nicest propriety. It has stood by the truth and in the ancient paths. While it has been presenting to the world this beautiful example, the Northern sister has compromised herself in the most discreditable manner. She has talked politics, has mixed religion and politics, and thus committed a most heinous sin. By her union with the New School, she has formed an alliance of a very disreputable character. Finally she has been guilty of evil-speaking, in charging the Southern Church with holding erroneous views on the subject of slavery, and of the right of secession, and on some other subjects. With a church thus degraded, and thus forgetful of the noble testimonies of the fathers, the Southern Church is not prepared to hold intimate intercourse. The men of the South are merciful, however; the renunciation is not forever. Whenever the men of the North shall have repented in sack-cloth and ashes before Heaven, and shall have apologized in becoming terms for their evil speaking, they will be received with joy. Hence the rejection of the proposal for reunion is not so terrible an act as it might have been.

A GOOD deal has been said about the illiteracy of the negro legislators of the South, and in certain quarters it is taken for granted that a man incapable of reading or of signing his name must necessarily be disqualified for the purposes of legislation. Reading and writing are attainments so generally useful and so essential to the successful performance of many of the duties of civil life, that perhaps nothing can be said tending to abate the prevalent prejudice in their favor. But as these accomplishments cannot confer wisdom, great good sense and practical sagacity may exist in their absence. In the ancient Greek democracies, in which the laws were enacted directly by the people, probably a rather small proportion of the people were able either to read or to write. Then, confining our view to modern times and our own country, it is notorious that, before the days of common schools, ignorance of the lowest elements of scholarship was not regarded as an absolute disqualification for membership in the State Legislatures. Even at present, and in the portion of the country generally supposed to be most concerned in the matter of education, such ignorance does not condemn the citizen to exclusion from the halls of legislation. In the New York *Tribune*, of June 1st, there is a letter from Concord, N. H., which states "that the New Hampshire House of Representatives *frequently contains several members who cannot write their own names.*" "This is a fact," adds the writer, and who that knows human nature will affirm that, of the three hundred men in whom the legislative wisdom of that noble State is embodied, these *analfabetic* left contain the most minute portions? Not we. In truth, is it not full time to commence an agitation in behalf of the rights of ignorance? The dictum, "Knowledge is power," has been harped upon and insisted upon with infinite variety of emphasis and application, with the result of making the people idolators of knowledge, in their devotion to which they have forgotten the superiority of wisdom, or still more frequently mistake one for the other. Fortunately, the popular instinct is truer than the popular theories—and the glorification of intelligence does not prevent the practical recognition of the claims of its opposite. Doubtless at the foundation of the recent extension of the right of suffrage and of the evident determination to extend it still farther, to women and even to children, lies the conviction deeply rooted in the general mind that the salvation of the government does not depend upon knowledge, but upon ignorance, upon those popular intuitions which are rather sophisticated and perverted than stimulated and guided by education.

GREEKS have the reputation of remembering affronts longer than they remember favors, and they are understood to be so deeply wounded in their self-esteem by the foreign comments provoked by the alleged complicity of their Government in the affair of the brigands that perhaps they may be benefited by their reproach. Hitherto the great difficulty in the way of reforms has been their happy facility in forgetting. But we are assured that while the storm of wrath and indignation in England, so violent at first, has quite subsided, in Athens people of the better classes are still sensitive to any mention of the massacre. At least two duels are reported as having originated in Greek susceptibility on the subject. M. BOUDE, the French ambassador, was *assisting* at the funeral of M. HEBERT, a young secretary of embassy who had been assassinated by the bandits. When issuing from the church he saw the Minister of War, who rightly or wrongly was suspected of having acted with deplorable feebleness in the transaction with the robbers. "The presence of this man is a scandal," remarked M. BOUDE, whereupon DEMETRIUS SOTZO, a brother of the Minister and ex-commandant of the place, calls on the French Minister to repeat his words. This the Minister at once did, and added that the presence of the commandant was not less offensive than that of the other. Of this colloquy a duel was the result, without serious consequences, however, to either party.

The other encounter took place in Paris, between a Frenchman and a Greek gentleman. The Vice-Consul of Greece, with one of his countrymen, was seated in front of a coffee house, when a gentleman passing by made an exclamation in relation to the Marathon affair. The Greek immediately sprung to his feet and avenged the insult with his fists. The Frenchman drew his sword and used it—we are not told with what results. A stroke with the flat would, we suppose, be sufficient to remove the dishonor inflicted by the fists.

In Europe some merriment was occasioned by a telegram, a while ago, from Athens, announcing that Waterloo Gennaeus was delivered from brigandage! It was interpreted as an artifice, eminently Greek, to silence the threats and demands of Europe *anent* the great scandal of the country.

WHEN, the other day, we said that WAYNE MCVEIGH, CAMERON's son-in-law, was to receive the appointment of Minister to the Hague, we were probably right; but since then the programme has been changed, and the son-in-law goes Minister to Constantinople, in the place of E. JOY MORRIS, recalled. We need not say that the two gentlemen are as unlike as complete fitness and unfitness can make them. Mr. MORRIS has been universally regarded as one of our very best appointments abroad. He was appointed by Mr. LINCOLN in 1861, and Gen. GRANT on coming in refused to remove him, although the Philadelphia Union League and other strong influences backed GEORGE H. BOKER for the place. But times change and men with them frequently. At any rate CAMERON's son-in-law, with no qualifications, is appointed. For the sake of the country it is to be hoped a competent Secretary will be provided. CAMERON, having been placed in "the lead," is probably just showing by what style of tactics he proposes to manage affairs and carry the State next fall. He has yet another son-in-law, besides numerous other relatives, to be provided for. Having tried their hardest to defeat GEARY last fall, they are coming for their pay.

WHETHER it be before, during or after dog days, the proclamation of Papal Infallibility is certain to cause a commotion among the great powers, which are represented as closely watching affairs, and secretly keeping themselves fully informed of all that is going on in Rome. Here, where every one is free to think and act for himself, we can hardly understand why so much importance should be attached to such a proceeding; but we have only to look at the history of the past, with reference to the power of the Papacy, to have some idea as to what must be the view taken of the proposed introduction into these several kingdoms and empires of a power greater than that of King or Emperor. We are not, therefore, surprised to learn that the Prussian government has caused Cardinal ANTONELLI to understand—though not in precisely so many words, but in language unmistakably of that import—that when Infallibility is proclaimed that government will cease to have any further official intercourse with the Holy See. And this appears to be the attitude of all the great powers.

IN New York city certain Republican leaders coalesced with the Tammany Ring for a portion of the spoils and the party there has gone to the dogs. The transaction was in open day light and by some is regarded as something to boast of. Here, however, the machine leaders "go" for the spoils in a different way, heading off the people being their greatest necessity. To accomplish this, they convene the meetings of the Central Committee in secret and arrange their plans in private. A New York paper wants to know if things have come to such a pass there that the leaders can sell out the party to Tammany? Here the question is, have things come to such a pass that the party can be managed in secret in the expectation that the Republican masses will run with the machine blindfolded.

THE report is repeated that Senator WILSON is to reply to JERE. BLACK's article in the *Galaxy*. One of BLACK's points relates to the Senator's version of CAMERON's departure from Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet. The Senator was misled into saying that CAMERON resigned and went out with all the honors, according to the published correspondence. We think we do not err in saying that proof of the incorrectness of this version and that CAMERON was summarily dismissed by Mr. LINCOLN, has been furnished to Senator WILSON. In replying to BLACK can he do less than give proper weight to the facts and write history as it is? It certainly will be better to do this than appear as adhering to a false version rather than incur CAMERON's displeasure by writing truth.

SINCE Mr. BOUTWELL became Secretary of the Treasury he has done so many things to be commended that it would be useless to attempt an enumeration; but if it is true, as the Springfield *Republican* avers, that Mr. WELLS is not to be reappointed as the result of Mr. BOUTWELL's influence with the President, the fact is worthy of the special commendation which it will very generally receive outside of free trade interests, which Mr. WELLS has so faithfully served. The law creating the office will in all probability expire without a renewal. The Protectionists see no necessity for it and the expense it creates, and the Free Traders do not want it renewed, except for Mr. WELLS. That being impossible, the game is as good as up.

WE conclude that the St. Domingo treaty will go through. WAYNE MCVEIGH's appointment will help towards the consummation. From St. Domingo by way of Constantinople is rather a roundabout way, but in one sense it is the most direct; that is, if the treaty goes through. If it don't the case will be somewhat altered, and a first rate appointment will have been squandered. Both of Pennsylvania's Senators are now set down as sure for the treaty.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Humboldt Monument at Philadelphia is not progressing with that rapidity its projectors had hoped would mark its erection. A paucity of funds seems to cause the delay.

Spotted Tail does not like the arrangement of the public buildings at Washington. He has joined the "removalists," since he has ascertained that he will not receive mileage, as his representative in Congress does.

The Philadelphia *Press* asks Congress to put a stop to prize-fighting, which request strikes us as a little absurd, since every State has laws against the inhuman practice.

A fellow left England on Tuesday last, for New York, in a skiff twenty feet in length.

"Put Yourself in His Place" is being dramatized for Booth's Theater.

The new general postoffice building in London will be one of the finest in England, and although entirely distinct, and, in fact, on the opposite side of the street, will be so connected underground with the old one that the two will practically form but one. The extreme length will be two hundred and eighty-six feet, and the depth one hundred and forty-four feet, with a height of eighty-four feet. There will be accommodation for nearly fifteen hundred officials. The architecture is said to be very fine, and the building will be a great improvement to that part of the city. By the terms of the contract, it is to be entirely completed by Christmas next year. It will then be, without doubt, the finest postoffice establishment in Europe.

A Paris correspondent of an eastern paper says: "The result of the recent international yacht race has again confirmed the supremacy of American vessels and builders. From all accounts it is clear that the Sappho could have sailed completely round her opponent; and, although no official returns are made for the latter, the triumph of the former was so complete that there was not the least difficulty in awarding her the prize. There is some sense in a contest like this, for beneficial practical results ensue from it, and therein it differs widely from the Harvard and Oxford boat race, from which it would be difficult to extract anything good, either for those who took part in it or the outside world that looked on."

An old and infirm man named Thomas Addington called on an Overseer of the Poor in Minnesota, the other day, with six horses and other stock, valued at $1,200, which he desired the county to take in and in return support him for the rest of his life. He said that he was too old to take proper care of his stock, and having no relatives with whom he wished to live, he preferred to be thus housed.

Last Sunday evening a young man named James Herbert, working on the railroad, in attempting to swim the Wabash river near Montezuma, with a partner of his, on a wager for a gallon of whisky to make the opposite shore. He went down near the middle of the stream, and was not found until last Tuesday morning.

The vast mineral wealth of China will at last be put to some use. Tring Footae has received permission to open up the coal fields at Nanking and Kinthaing, where coal of a very superior quality is attainable. He intends to send to England for competent engineers and the requisite machinery. Good specimens of coal have also been obtained at San-ti, some 200 miles above Hankow.

It is estimated that 110 persons to the million commit suicide in France every year, 240 to the million in Prussia, 69 to the million in Great Britain, and only 14 to the million in Spain. The French statistics show that hanging, drowning, shooting and suffocation by charcoal are the favorite modes of suicide in France, in the order named; while thirty-one people threw themselves in the way of railway trains, and one starved himself to death.

A Harvard alumnus proposes to teach anatomy in rythm. The following is a sample of the new system:

The human lungs reverberate sometimes with great force
When windy individuals indulge in much verbosity.
They have to use the glottis many thousand times a minute,
And push and punch the diaphragm as though the device was in it.

CHORUS.

The pharynx now goes up:
The larynx, with a slam,
Ejects a note
From out the throat
Into the diaphragm.

A Washington report says there are fair indications that some kind of a bill for a road over the Southern route will be successful before the close of the present summer. To effect this, there will be a harmony of the various conflicting interests that have lately been developed. The Northern Pacific forces, so potent and so successful, are also counted on to aid in the measure.

The fact that a much larger breadth of corn has been planted this year in all the chief corn raising sections, including Indiana, Southern Illinois and Southeastern Missouri, showsthat this part of the country is preparing to resume its position, held before the war, of furnishing the South with its breadstuffs and provisions.

The first church bell ever made in Boston, being the one cast by Paul Revere, of re nown, now hangs in the belfry of the old "Old North" Church in Hanover street, where it has hung for nearly three-quarters of a century.

Into this present Congress, since the 4th of March, 1869, there have been introduced two hundred and thirty different bills for the donation of public land, in one form or another, to private corporations.

A gentleman of Boston, who is, as the boys say, "barefooted on the top of his head," was recently importuned by a young lady to have her present them with his photograph. He complied with the request; but, instead of presenting them with a picture of his handsome features, sent a view of a bald pate, set on end by his head. The joke was duly enjoyed, but the projector was much surprised shortly after to see copies of the picture in the windows of a print store, and on inquiring of the attendant found, to his horror, that the photographer had published it as "A remarkable picture of the moon."

The town of Foxboro, Mass., has erected a memorial to the fifteen of its soldiers who died during the late rebellion. It is a Gothic building, built of stone, octagonal in shape, having on its top the statue of a soldier. It has a clock in the tower, and the bell not only as a memorial to the deceased soldiers, but a benefit to their families and the living soldiers, by placing a public library therein.

The steamer St. Louis, of the Boston and New Orleans line of packets, has been sold to parties in New York for $65,000. She has run from steamer of 1,000 tons register, with water-tight compartments, and was built at Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1853, having formerly sailed under the English flag, when she was known as the Clarinda, and was employed for a long period of the war in running the Southern blockade. The other two steamers of the line, the Kensington and Concordia, are also for sale.

The approach of the comet to the earth has prompted some Jonah to bring out SAXE's funny sketch, which runs like this:

Got any children? the Marshal said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
The lady shook her flaxen curls,
And civilly answered, *Nein.*

Husband, of course? the Marshal said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
The lady shook her flaxen curls,
And civilly answered, *Nein.*

The Mexican representative in Washington still further denies the charges of smuggling, &c., made in the recent report of the Retrenchment Committee. He alleges that the evidence upon which the committee founded its charges was unworthy of belief.

At the recent town election in Chestertown, Md., some one hundred and fifty negroes secured the right to vote quite ingeniously. By the town's charter all voters are required to be freeholders, while not more than two or three negroes in the town own a bit of land. It happened that one black man did own quite a piece of cheap land, however, which he sold out to his colored friends in lots one foot square, giving them deeds all in due form; and being thus made freeholders their votes could not be rejected, and the Republican ticket was elected.

A Rocky Mountain paper, noting the invention by a Chicago man of a process by which a dead body can be petrified as hard as stone, thinks the inventor "ought to accompany our troops on the frontier, where he could drive a pretty good business in petrifying Indians and sticking them for tobacco signs."

"Mamma," said a little fellow, whose mother had forbidden him to draw horses and ships on the mahogany sideboard with a sharp nail, "mamma, this ain't a nice house. At Sam Hinkle's the necessary examination, I'm told, is the hair, and ride the shovel and tongs over the carpet; but here we don't have any fun at all."

The Texas cattle trade has fixed its headquarters at Schuyler, Nebraska, in the centre of the Platte Valley. To Schuyler, therefore, must our people look for their beef.

Plaquemine parish, Louisiana, lying on the Mississippi river, raises probably more rice than any other parish in the South. It is said, however, that the rice crop this year will not reach 60,000 barrels rough rice; the demand is active; the stock on hand is about 3,000 barrels. Cold weather has put back the sowing of rice.

A French newspaper contains the following: "A Parisian artesian well has gone down 500 metres through chalk. It pastes below the sea level. They haven't found water yet, but are bound to strike it or disturb some Chinaman's domestic arrangements in the attempt.

Arrangements are being made for conveying to the peace and beery product of Delaware to New York this season mainly by water, and thus saving a very large percentage of the fruit, and securing a more reasonable average of prices. Two millions of baskets of peaches come from that little State annually, which is every customer's interest to have brought to market in good condition and at a reduced price. It is projected to bring the fruit from the tree to market within from twelve to twenty hours.

An English writer is making war upon the vowel *u*, demanding its expulsion from all such words as labour, favour and honour. He says the useless use of this letter in a single copy of the London *Times* cost ten pounds and that the English books and periodicals annually cost a like sum, which, if not only as a memorial to the deceased soldiers, but a benefit to their families and the living soldiers, by placing a public library therein.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is responsible for the following, which our readers will, of course, take with several grains of allowance: "One of the Russian singers at Pittsburgh, the other day, thought he had got far enough along in English to call for food at the table, and accordingly asked the lady at his side to pass him 'some kiss.' She blushed, and he repeated it with the unfortunate appendix, 'The same as you gave me this morning.' She rose from her seat with indignation, the boarders glared on the wretch who would thus flaunt his crimes, while he barely retained strength enough to get up and reach the desired viand. It was cheese."

A Boston manima maker has sued a prominent citizen of the "Hub" who refused to pay her nineteen hundred dollars for making enough dresses to last his wife three months. The trial came off a few days ago, and is still in progress. As was to be expected, it has created no little stir among the people of fashion who are so often fleeced by milliners and dress makers, simply because they have more money enough to pay these extortionate bills when demanded. A Pittsburgh lady some time ago had a similar experience. People usually submit to this kind of thing unwilling to engage in a litigation which in the very nature would be provocative of scandal, but the Boston man seems to be determined to establish a precedent which will doubtless have a good effect upon the pockets of those who are forced to patronize extortionate manmakers.

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Some idea of the importance of the United States can be gleaned from a comparison of its rivers, lakes and territories with those of the countries of Europe. England has but 2,500 miles of navigable rivers, 2,800 miles of canals, and 12,000 miles of railway, while France, although covering a greater area, has but 1,740 miles of navigable rivers, 3,200 of canals, and 9,200 of railway. All the navigable rivers of England, if formed into a continuous stream, would not extend from the source of the Monongahela to the Baltze; and we feel safe in asserting that the flag that floats over more miles of navigable water than is comprised within the whole European continent.

About a year ago Mr. Sidney Oaksmith disposed of his steamer Atlanta to Captain Gowen for the sum of $150,000 in gold, of which about one third was paid to Mr. Oaksmith. On the 15th of December last the Atlanta with a crew on board, and Mr. Oaksmith as a passenger, cleared from the Delaware River, which time no tidings of her have been received. It has been long since supposed that she perished at sea, and on the supposition that she is lost, Mrs. Oaksmith was on Saturday last appointed by the Surrogate of New York letters of administration on the estate of her late husband. This will entitle Mrs. Oaksmith to the unpaid balance of the purchase money.

It is asserted by the *Independent* that "there are not in the city of New York more Protestant churches than you can count on the fingers of one hand; if we except the Episcopal denomination, which are not compelled to do some financiering in order to make both ends of the year meet." We grieve to say that the *Independent* gives the particulars of the fraud perpetrated by one of the impecunious churches in New York, by which some $15,000 or $20,000 was obtained from the State treasury under the pretense of supporting an industrial school which existed only on paper.

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Is the June number of the *Old Guard*, which claims the proud distinction of being the only Democratic magazine in the United States, is an article on the prospects of the Democratic party, from the pen of one of its editors, the somewhat famous C. C. BURR. Were we disposed to doubt for an instant that Mr. BURR's party is of the past, a perusal of his argument would assure us of the fact. After wading through a sea of verbosity we are met with the startling declaration, that the only hope for the party in 1872 is to ignore entirely the war and all results growing out of it. Well, if this is the Democratic platform for the future, we can assure Mr. BURR and his friends that the good common sense of the American people will not hesitate to ignore the Democratic party until it becomes sane. It is really lamentable to witness the spectacle of a once great party crying *Resurgam!* over the grave of the past, while nothing rises in answer but the stench of its past crimes.

WE hasten to record that Mr. FORNEY declines to be a candidate for Governor. He prefers the more "tranquil closing of a bolsterous career," in the publication of an "independent newspaper." Which is a good thing to say, and a better one to do. The Colonel closes his letter with the expression of sentiments which we would like to see him live up to. We quote him as follows:

And after all is over, I do not know a more honorable position than that of a private citizen. I come back to my work with a zest I would not exchange for a generation in the Supernatural office. I have a competency, and I ask for no more. I am as proud of their avocation, and as chivalric in their resistance to the "other" as the lawyer and the doctors. I would like to convince them that their recriminations are only so many confessions of their inferiority; and that, until they devote themselves to improvement, they can never get out of the perfect self respect without which no occupation can be permanently pursued. Meanwhile, let us not forget that we are forever making great men out of small material, and that, if a very little share of the space given to assaults upon men of our own profession were given to the cultivation of a good understanding in business and social affairs among ourselves, the number of beholden in office would diminish, and the editor would no longer be disfranchised by his readiness to fly at his brother's throat, and his willingness to help inferiority into superior position.

A HARRISBURG letter written to the Beaver *Radical* expresses the conviction that the name of JOHN W. FORNEY will be urged for Governor before the next Republican convention of the State. He omits to add that it will be urged in vain. The writer proceeds to give a history of FORNEY's political career, in which he thought the people of the State were not already familiar and disgusted with it. Attempts like this to bolster up corrupt hacks only lead decent people to ask if the time will never come when the Republican leaders will cease to insult the masses in this way. CAMERON for United States Senator, FORNEY for Governor! Who is the next patriot on the list?

WE thank the "organ" for promulgating and enforcing the doctrine, as good for Republicans to adopt when unfit nominations are made, of voting them down. We quite agree that in many places matters have arrived at a pass when nothing short of this will serve the purpose. We only insist that the principle shall be accepted as being as good elsewhere as in the Senatorial district to which the "organ" especially refered. So let us hear no more from that quarter about "bolting" regular nominations.

SOMEBODY in Rome has been devoting profound study to the connections between the history of the Papacy and the history of France. One of his or her discoveries is that since 1787 all the revolutions of the latter country have taken place under Popes bearing the name of PIUS. LOUIS XVI. was beheaded under PIUS VI.; NAPOLEON I. destroyed the Republic under PIUS VII.; both falls of the empire occurred in the Pontificate of the same PIUS VII.; CHARLES X. was dethroned under PIUS VIII. Finally, LOUIS PHILIPPE lost his crown under PIUS IX.

THE Senate, in the blandest manner possible, shut the door on the proposition to abolish the Franking Privilege. So we go! What the House in the spirit of reform, economy and progress adopts, the Senate forbids. It is true the Senate took no direct vote on the question, but the way it shuffled amounted to the same thing practically. There are those who insist on believing that the ruling understood from the first by the two branches of Congress.

An Indiana Opinion of the "Commercial."

From the Indianapolis Journal.

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has just occupied a new and handsome building for its establishment, which is an honor to the Smoky City, and a credit to the enterprise of one of the best newspapers of the country. If the COMMERCIAL could get over the bad Pennsylvania habit of assailing every one who disagrees with it on "high tariff" as influenced by corrupt motives, it would leave its best friends little to wish for. The COMMERCIAL is an honor to a State which is remarkably lacks in prominent newspapers.

RECENT advices from the Sandwich Islands give a full report of the opening of Parliament by the King on April 30th. In his address to the legislative body the King, Kamehameha V., mentions the death of his father, Kekouaoua, of his brother Prince Alexander, of his wife, and of the husband of Kinaou, the daughter of Kamehameha I. The King asserts that during the past two years his people have increased in prosperity, that the crops have been abundant, and the markets good. He recommends subsidies to lines of steamers running among the islands, and also to ocean steamers. He states that the relations with all foreign governments are most satisfactory, and that the plan of obtaining laborers direct from the Polynesian Islands after two expeditions had not proved successful. He also alludes to the finances of the Kingdom, and announces that the royal exchequer is in a healthy condition.

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